A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

# THE BEE.
WASHINGTON

The Bee
—IS A—
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!
*Do you want reliable news? Do you want a fearless race advocate? Do you want colored trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!*

Vol. XIV. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1895. No. 20.

## OUR TERRITORY.

HOW IT IS DIVIDED INTO ELECTION DISTRICTS.

There is a great deal of interested manifested in the coming election of delegates to the next Republican Central Committee and District convention in this city, and a great deal has been said as to the boundary lines of the several districts.

The BEE that is always up to date in news and all matter of interest has published below the boundary lines of the twenty-two districts in the District of Columbia, which will enable those who don't know in what district they live to know.

1 The District of Columbia shall be divided into twenty-two districts, each of which shall elect one delegate to the Legislative Assembly, and which districts shall be as follows:

First District.—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District.—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street.

Sixth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west, and Twenty-first street west.

Eight District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Tenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of the canal and west of Eight street west.

Twelfth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol street and Eight street west.

Eighteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street south, between South Capitol street and Eight street west.

Ninteenth District.—From E to N Capitol street to Mass. avenue and first to K streets n. w., along K street to N Capitol to boundary.

the city of Washington lying south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District.—All that part of the city lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

THREE CHEERS FOR THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

### HAIL TO THE BEE.

Now cometh the splend, bran new BEE.
Who is so busy and smart as he?
Full of all brightness and news, brave BEE.
Hail to the great, big BEE.

He gathers the sweetness of all the world,
McKinley's banner he hath unfurled.
"Never say die!" sings the wide awake BEE.
Success to the great, big BEE.

Success, to be sure, to the bumble BEE.
Never more call him the humble BEE,
Has spread his gay pinions, you all can see;
Flies high, doth the lively BEE.

A wonderful party, our WASHINGTON BEE;
Never was such another as he;
The champion true of the brave and free.
Our glorious, victorious McKinley BEE.

P. O. P.

the people's paper.

## TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENT REPUDIATED.

(Special Dispatch.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Nov. 5, 1895.

Washington BEE.

No. 1109 I st. Washington, D. C.

Negroes throughout the country have repudiated the appointment of Taylor in Ohio, Kentucky and Maryland.

J. W. B.

## CITY BREVITIES.

Do you read the BEE?

Read the new advertisements this week.

Now is the time to advertise in The BEE.

The most progressive paper in the District of Columbia is The BEE.

The BEE is the paper to advertise in it has a larger circulation than any other paper edited by negroes.

Mr W. H. Brooker had his horse and buggy stolen from in front of the BEE office, Thursday evening, while he and Dr. Richardson were attending to business. They were recovered.

Dr. W. Bishop Johnson has the office of the National Baptist Magazine at 609 F street, N. W., Capitol Savings Bank Dr. Johnson seems to be doing a good busines. He is pushing his Magazine to success.

Mr. Charles R. Douglass has gone into the pension business. He was one of the most competent pension examiners in the Pension Office.

Mr. L. G. Fletcher, whose advertise advertisment appears in the BEE is one of the most successful real estate men in this city. He was one of the first to enter the business, and has no doubt been more successful in it than any other colored man in this city. His recent success of himself and Mr. Geo. Douglass was to get Mt. Horeb Baptist Church out of difficulty.

He has his office in the Capitol Savingf Bank.

Mr. Douglass, the genial Assistant Paying Teller of the Capitol Savings Bank feels proud of his new style elevator behind the steps back of the bank.

This elevator goes down and around before it takes you up stairs.

It is a novelty, and as Mr. Douglass has it in charge the patrons of the bank should first get a ticket from him before they take the elevator.

## THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO ATLANTA.

The Southern Railroad to Atlanta, Ga., gives the best accomodations to the Cotton States and International Exposition than any other going South. Every convenience is offered by this road to the colored people. There are three limited trains from Washington to Atlanta, Ga., in each direction, each one of which offers a fine first class Pullman or coach accommodation for the colored people especially.

There will be special attraction among the Afro-Americans in Atlanta from the 10th to the 20th of November.

The Afro-American Press Association, The Baptist Convention and various other associations, will meet in Atlanta, Ga., between November 10 to the 20th inclusive.

There is an excellent opportunity for all Afro-Americans to see the South and the Exposition at reduced rates over the Southern Railroad.

For further information call at the BEE office, or to Mr. L. S. Brown, General Agent, Passenger Department of the Southern Railroad Co., at the corner of 13th street and Pa. Ave., n. w.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY NEW OFFICERS.

Several important changes among officials of the Southern Railway system will be made November 1. Among the appointments are the following: General freight agent; Horace F. Smith, for years general freight agent of the Queen and Cresent route at Cincinnati; assistant general freight agents, J. H. Drake, with headquarters at Richmond; Edward Fitzgerald, with headquarters at Knoxville, and Haiden Miller, with headquarters at Atlanta.

Mr. Smith's jurisdiction will extend over the whole Southern Railway, and he will have his office in this city. Mr. Drake is to have charge of the Eastern system, and Mr. Fitzgerald of the Western. Changes are contemplated in the transportation department. These will include mainly the naming of an assistant general superintendant to have charge of the Alabama Great Southern.

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa. writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as muchas $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business piles up grand profits. **Shall we start YOU in this business,** reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. ☞Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale **125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums** are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush. Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms **free,** to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done.

Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

L. C. BAILEY.

## A BIG BAILEY MEETING.

CARSONS OPPONENTS GAINING GROUND.

In response to an invition issued to republicans of the twenty-two Legislative Districts to organize an L. C. Bailey Club, a large number of colored politicians met Monday night in the Capital Bank Building, 609 F street. The several districts being represented.

The meeting was organized with Mr. John W. Ereeman, president, and J. H. Richardson, secretary.

The president then addressed the meeting, speaking enthusiastically in behalf of the Republican party and its future success, and at the same time saying many complimentnry things of candidate, L. C. Bailey. Many others spoke in the same strain, and when Wm. H. Barker got the floor he moved a resolution, earnestly pledging each and every man in the meeting to the unqualified and unrelenting support of L. C. Bailey for delegate to the National Republican Convention. By a rising vote the motion was passed almost unanimously, only five declining to vote in its favor.

Mr. Aaron Bradshaw, Chairman of the District Committee, was then invited to address the meeting, but modestly declined. Candidate L. C. Bailey was then loudly called for and said in part:

The presence of such a large and distinguished number of political "bone and sinew" of all the Districts, except eight, offering your united support to me for delegate to the National Republican Convention, fills me with delight beyond my ability to express. From your remarks to-night, and at your last meeting, and from the positive look on your faces, I feel that you are in earnest and mean what you have said, and should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I will endeavor to cause you no regret.

One of my first efforts, should I be elected, will be to form a committee of one hundred, composed of the best material of all the Districts, formed into a permanent organization to be known as the "Bureau of Complaints," and have all things pertaining to the welfare of our people come through this committee instead of filling the newspapers with the reports of indignation meetings nearly every month in the year.

I thank you for your presence here to-night and for the organization of this powerful campaign club in my behalf, and I heartily wish you success. I hope, however, in the conduct of this campaign you will not abuse or say harsh things about Col. Carson.

If it is your intention to relieve him from further service on the National Republican Committee, handle him gently, let him down easily and put forth every effort to secure for him a position in which he may spend the balance of his life in quietude.

Mr. Bailey also undertook to explain away the charge which is made in some quarters to the effect that he is or was a democrat until he failed to get the Recordership of the District. He said he did not apply for that office as a democrat, but as a citizen of the District of Columbia, as he had a right to do and that his democracy consisted only in the fact that he subscribed $50 to the Cleveland Inaugural Fund like other public spirited citizens. Outside of that he is republican and wants to go as a delegate to the National Republican Convention, but not intend to buy his way there. He advised his supporters to have themselves elected to the District convention and when they can elect him, take recess and present to him their bill of expenses and he will give his note for the amount, payable after he is elected.

At this point, Mr. Addison wanted to know who Mr. Bailey's white running mate is going to be, but Mr. Bailey said that will be found out in the convention.

The Club then authorized the President and Mr. Bailey to appoint an executive committee to manage the campaign and adjourned.

## MAY OUR HUMBLE EFFORT FIND A FRIEND.

We the colored people of Southeast, Mo., desire to build and maintain a first-class school in honor of the late Fred. Douglass, to be known as the Douglass School. We are poor, and will gladly receive aid from any one desiring to assist in a good cause. Send all donations to D. S. Johnson, Principal, 422 Main street, De Soto, Mo.

## LEONARD C. BAILEY

This gentleman is one of the best known business men in this city. The colored and white republicans of this city, have requested him to allow them to use his name as the colored candidate from this city to the next Republican National Convention.

Mr. Leonard C. Bailey, is the deservedly popular treasurer of the Capital Savings Bank. He is a Washington product and a full biography of him if written would read like a romance. He is a man of ideas and with the courage of his convictions, the energy, push, pluck and honesty which he has put into business practice has won the commendation of both races. His name is a household word and stands for honesty and business integrity.

His career is a striking example of what a man may do when he determines to defy obstacles and make the most, even of his difficulties. His father died when he was only ten years of age, thus leaving the widow with four small children to support. It soon became necessary for the children to help to earn their own living, and young Bailey at the age of twelve was hired out to work for three dollars a month and his board. He brought to the discharge of his duties that industry, honesty, tact and good judgment that have since characterized his dealings in the larger field of labor to which his many successes have brought him. He gave his very best service to every duyt he assumed, and each year seemed to add something not only to the success of his business ventures, but also to his growth in public confidence and esteem.

His success as a business man, however, did not have the effect of stifling his sympathies or asking him indifferent to the calls for labor along the lines of charity and benevolence. In the busy years of his life he has found time to give substantial help both in money and labor in advancing the moral and industrial interests of his race. A conscientious and consistent Christian himself, he has constantly labored to promote the cause of Christianity. In the organization of beneficial societies, and in the support of church work, his example has been significant and influential. He was one of the original promoters of the colored Young Men's Christisn Association here, and is still its treasurer. one of its directors, and one of its most influential supporters. He is one of the foremost representatives of the colored race in business and financial progress; and his personal worth is perhaps no where more influential than in the development and successful conducting of the Capital Savings Bank of this city. He is the treasurer and responsible manager of that business enterprise and its standing in financial circles is due largely to the support given it by him.

His standing in this community attests the strength of his personal character, while his business success proves the soundness of his judgment and the breadth of his ability.

## TELEPHONE.

Hello! Have you heard the news? No, not except it is that the BEE will be a semi-weekly, notwithstanding the fact that the editor is an all around lawyer, and is in great demand in all the courts. Why they say he succeeds when others fail. That's it. "You know it all." Good-bye.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND PHOSPHATES OF
LIME, SODA, IRON.

## WHEN YOU GO ABROAD.

**Simple Directions for Seeing Paris in One Week.**

First day—Drive to Drexel's or Monroe's to get some money. Steal as many American newspapers from the reading room as possible. Take lunch at a boulevard restaurant. Kick at the bill. Take a cab and visit Notre Dame, the Morgue, the Sainte-Chapelle, the Palais de Justice and the Cluny Museum. Wind up at that big shop called the Bon Marche, and finish the afternoon looking around. Go to bed immediately after dinner.

Second day—Go to the Bon Marche and stay till dark. Of course, only the ladies do this. It will give a chance for the men of the party to go down to Henry's American bar and stay till dark.

Third day—Get up late and take the ladies to that big shop called the Louvre. The men go to see about their steamer tickets and then make a trip to the Gare du Nord to get some extra trunks out of bond. All meet at the Louvre; take lunch at the cake shop opposite, then go to the Louvre again and stay all day buying gloves. In the evening go to the grand opera, where the whole party goes to sleep from sheer fatigue.

Fourth day—See about the wash. Begin packing the gloves. Start for Versailles. Get back in time to take a drive through the Bois de Boulogne. At night the men of the party go to the Moulin Rouge.

Fifth day—The men go out alone and the women go out alone. The latter buy hats on the Rue Royale. The former go to bank for some more money. In the evening ride on the top of an omnibus from the Madeleine to the Bastile and back.

Sixth day—Everybody goes shopping. In the evening pack trunks.

Seventh day—Finish shopping; engage the omnibus to take us to the railway station, and take a nap in the afternoon. The train for Havre is waiting, and so good-bye to Paris.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**He Never Rode a Bike.**

"Do I ride a bicycle?" said the heavy man as a look of disgust came over his face. "Well, I should say not. I can get bumps enough from the fellows who do ride them without trying it myself.

"Do you see that arm?" he added, rolling up his coat sleeve and disclosing a badly scraped forearm. "That's the result of my last encounter with a bicycler.

"Run into? Of course. I was crossing the street, and a fellow came whizzing up behind me at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. No time to dodge. He was looking over his shoulder at some girls, I guess. Anyhow, we collided. I went down on that arm, as you see. I rolled over three times, got on my feet and turned around to swear at the other fellow, but I didn't even have that satisfaction."

"Why not?"

"He hadn't come down yet. Must have thrown him twenty feet up into the air, I should say, and when he did come down he struck on his head. That was thirty-six hours ago. He hasn't come to yet."

"Poor fellow! He was seriously hurt, then."

"Doubtful if he recovers, but I sent him the best doctor and the best professional nurse I could find, and I'll spend $500 to bring him round all right."

"That's generous of you. The accident could not be blamed to you."

"Generous, nothing! He won't think it's generous when he gets on his feet again. He'll wish we'd let him die.

"Because, sir, just as soon as he recovers I'm going to go round and kick him till he'll never be able to think of a bicycle again without feeling sharp pains shooting up his back."—Buffalo Express.

**Tough Shaving.**

The natives of Jamaica have no need to buy soap, for the woods abound with plants whose leaves and buds supply very well the place of that indispensable article. Among these is the soap tree, so called, though it is more a bush than a tree. Its bulb, when rubbed on wet clothes, makes beautiful lather, which smells much like common brown soap. The Jamaica negroes, some of them, who are great dandies in their way, make a soap out of cocoanut oil and homemade lye, and a fine soap it is, smoooth and fragrant. This cocoanut oil soap is used for shaving.

When a man wishes to shave he starts out with his cocoaunt shell cup and his donkey tail brush and bottle. It is never any trouble to find an empty bottle in Jamaica, even in the mountains. At least twenty generations of thirsty people have lived there and thrown away the empty bottles. The man carries no mirror, because he has none to carry. Not one negro cabin in a dozen has a cheap looking glass.

But nature supplies the mirror as well as the soap. The man goes to a convenient pool in the mountain stream where the water is still, and there is his mirror. He breaks his bottle on a stone and pickes out a good sharp piece. Then he lathers his face profusely and begins to scrape away with his piece of glass, which works almost as well as a sharp razor.

The men rarely cut themselves in this operation.

## CARCASS OF A DEAD HORSE.

**Haircloth, Boots, Gloves Combs and Various Useful Acids Made From the Horse.**

In these bicycle days, when a horse is hardly worth the price of his oats, and he is a better source of revenue, it may be interesting to know what becomes of the carcass when it goes to the rendering works in Paris or in Portland, Ore. Not long ago the Portland concern bought one round-up of Montana horses for $3 each. The canning of horse-flesh for European consumption is yet in its infancy, and there is but slight probability that it will ever become a profitable industry. As a matter of fact, the horse carcass is more valuable for his chemical products than he ever will be as an article of food.

Horses that have served useful and honorable careers of twenty to thirty years are fit only for the chemical process. When the retired animal is dragged in, it is first relieved of its hair by a shaving process. The tail and mane are especially valuable, and from these is made the haircloth of commerce. The short hair taken from the hide is used for tuffing cushions and horse collars, and thus the dead are made to minister to the comfort of the living.

The hide of the horse is quite valuable and the leather known as cordovan is made from the skin over the rump. This leather is used in the manufacture of high class hunting and wading boots, as it can be made impervious to water The other leather is soft and is used mostly for slippers and heavy driving gloves. The hoofs of the animal are removed and after being boiled to extract the oil from them, the horny substance is shipped to the manufactories of combs and what are known as Mikado goods.

Next the carcass is placed in a cylinder and cooked by steam at a pressure of three atmospheres. This separates the flesh from the bones. The leg bones are very hard and white, and are used for handles of pocket and table cutlery. The ribs and head are burned to make bone-black after they have been treated for the glue that is in them. In the calcining of these bones the vapors arising are condensed and form the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammonical salts. There is an animal oil yielded in the cooking process which is a deadly poison, and enters into the composition of many insecticides and vermifuges.

The bones to make glue are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes the phosphate of lime away, the soft element retaining the shape of the bone is dissolved in boiling water, cast into squares and dried on nets. The phosphate of lime, acted upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with carbon, produces phosphorus for lucifer matches. The remaining flesh is distilled to obtain carbonate of ammonia. The resulting mass is pounded up with potash, and then mixed with old nails and iron of every description; the whole is calcined and yields little yellow crystals—prussiate of potash, with which tissues are dyed a Prussian blue and iron transformed into steel. It also forms cyanide of potassium and prussic acid, the two most terrible poisons known in chemistry.

In the course of a lawsuit in St. Louis several years ago it was put in evidence that the River Rendering Company, which had the contract for the removal of dead animals from the city streets, made a clear profit of $24 on each horse carcass that they handled.

**An Egg Came Between Them.**

An every-day hen's egg nearly caused a rupture between a Chester young woman and her lover. While in the poultry yard two weeks ago she picked up an egg and placed it in the pocket of her mackintosh, but before she returned to the house the egg was forgotten. The mackintosh was hung on a hook and was not disturbed until a night or two ago, when it was dooned by the young lady, and when the arm of the lover embraced her the long-suffering egg gave way.

Soon the lover grew abstracted, and gradually withdrew his arm. He edged off form the girl, and, touched to the quick and not understanding his coldness, she also widened the space. Finally, seizing his hat, the lover muttered an excuse and left the premises, and the girl fled into the house, where she burst into tears. The broken egg made its presence felt in the house to the other members of the family, but as the young lady had a cold she had not noticed the aroma which drove off her lover. A reconciliation followed, and the lover explained that he was angered to think that the girl he loved could tolerate an odor so awful as that.

**Absent-Minded Ampere.**

Another "absent-minded man" item has been received. This one refers to Ampere, the famous mathematician, who was noted for his absent-mindedness. On one occasion, it is stated that while walking along the street he mistook the back of a cab for a blackboard, and as a blackboard was just the thing he needed at the time, to solve a problem which had been vexing his mind for some moments during his walk, he made use of it.

Taking a piece of chalk out of his pocket he proceeded to trace out a number of algebraical formulae on the cab's back, and followed the moving "board" for the space of a quarter of an hour without noticing the progress of the conveyance. As to whether the cabman charged him by the course or by the hour, or even at all, the item does not inform us. — Harper's Round Table.

**No Doubt About His Meanness.**

To the large number of stories of the "meanest man," which are frequently related, one should be added of a certain Frenchman, famous for his habit of grumbling at everything and on every occasion. He was attacked by

## They Say

The more you do, the more you are expected to do.

Some people imagine if you do them a favor once you must continue to compensate them.

The man that told the editor of a local contemporary thet he ever contributed to the BEE told a falsehood.

The BEE criticised the book of H. C. Bruce because it was an apology for the wrongs committed against the negro.

When he said that ex-Commissioner John C. Black was the best Commissioner ever held the office, he only libels good and honest men who were true to the negro.

E. E. Cooper makes another apology and retraction of an article published against Prof. Gregory.

If Prof. Gregory accepts such publication as a retraction knowing as he does that the article is false he is no man.

One thing he compells Cooper to admit and that is he knew nothing about it himself.

Now he should be made to tell who gave him the information.

Cowards retract when boldly confronted.

Col. M. M. Parker has written to Mr. Daniel Murray and others declining to become a candidate for a delegate to the next convention.

All this talk that Col. Parker and Mr. Murray had combined, was manufactured by the American.

Col. Parker, imformed the BEE that he had not authorized any one to represent him, nor was he the running mate of any one.

Some of the aspirants had better retire.

Col. Parker got disgusted with the money stragglers running to him for money.

Any man who gives out his money to be elected a delegate from this city at this time is a fool.

Col. M. M. Parker has declined to become a candidate.

There is to be a change in the local delegation.

The National Committee will decide which is the legal committee.

Mr. Moss will have a walk over in the next contest.

The money givers in this contest will be disappointed.

You should not be disappointed when your friends desert you.

Your friends will make promises but will not keep them.

They want you to work for nothing.

The man who thinks he can be elected a delegate to the next convention without a struggle is mistaken.

Subscribe for the BEE it is the peoples paper.

It makes no apologies for wrongs committed against the negro nor does it retract what it publishes.

It is always careful of what it says and can generally prove what it says.

It is the paper of the people.

Be honest to your friends and true to yourself.

The Court of Appeals sustained the decision of the court in the Holland-Bailey libel suit.

The trustees of the public schools will be appointed in a few days.

The courts are still doing business at the old stand.

Don't be worried over little things,

Let us have a benifit to Mrs. Waller.

Lawyer Martin was the first to reapond.

The Atlanta Exposition is being well attended.

You must flatter some people always and then they are never happy.

The election took place Tuesday.

I told you so.

The BEE is the people paper and a Colored American with backbone.

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Three cheers for Lowndes.

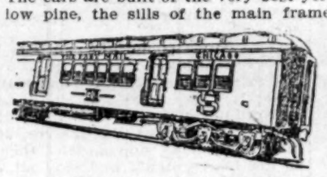
# NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

### AN IMPORTANT EVENT IN THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

**Cars That are Rubber and Collision Proof—Color Line in the Public Schools—Evidence in Murder Cases—Police Shake Up—Bill Nye in Trouble.**

Special New York Letter.

Uncle Sam has undertaken an improvement in the railway mail service that will be interesting everywhere, and the results are likely to have an important bearing upon railroad car construction. For years the Government has offered large sums for improvements in the railway mail cars. It was not only that these cars were occasionally robbed by bandits, but in cases of collision there was pretty sure to be loss of life as well as loss of valuable mail matter. The problem was to build a robber-proof and collision-proof railway mail car, and this object has been secured, it is claimed, in the armor-plated mail train which went into operation during the past week on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between this city and St. Louis. The new train consists of nine cars, all built from designs by E. W. Grieve, superintendent of the car department of the B. & O. The cars are built of the very best yellow pine, the sills of the main frame



Robber and Collision Proof Mail Car.

being ten in number and exceptionally heavy, while between the inner and outer sills are steel plates half an inch in thickness.

The cars were designed with the object of safely resisting end concussions, in order to protect the lives of the railway mail clerks. The ends are practically without platforms, but heavy and heavily framed, while strong angle irons protect them at every po int. Each car is practicallly an ironclad fortress, and so staunchly put together as to be incapable of destruction by collision.

This introduction of collision-proof cars by the Government will doubtless be followed soon by efforts to build non-destructive passenger cars for ordinary railway service. It will pay the railroads to build such cars, for accidents will occur spite of every precaution, and the loss both from legal damages and destruction of property would be greatly minimized by the use of such cars. There is a fair prospect, indeed, that railway travel in the not very distant future will be practically free from danger to life.

The color line in the public schools of both this city and Brooklyn has given considerable trouble at times. The most recent case was that of Miss Susan Elizabeth Frazier, a young colored woman, who applied for a mandamus to compel the trustees of the Twenty-second Ward School Board to appoint her as a teacher in School No. 58. Miss Frazier passed the necessary examination, and was an applicant for a position, and set up the claim that she was not appointed on account of her color.

The application for a mandamus was made to Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court. In denying it Judge Barrett said the trustees had discretionary power, and could not be compelled to make a particular appointment among many capable applicants. Even if prejudice could be shown, he said, he had no power to compel the trustees to appoint a particular applicant. This is a reversal of some previous decisions in similar cases, and it is interesting to know that the Supreme Court declares the enforcement of the color line in the public schools to be legal and aggrieved persons without remedy.

Judge Ingraham, in the Hannigan murder trial, which is on this week, has very strongly emphasized the recent attitude of our courts in the matter of sympathetic testimony in murder cases. It will be remembered that Hannigan shot to death Solomon H. Mann, his sister's alleged betrayer, in the presence of the coroner's jury that was investigating the cause of her death. The defence is emotional insanity, and Hannigan's counsel attempted to introduce testimony showing the bad character of Mann. Judge Ingraham firmly shut out all such testimony, declaring in the most emphatic terms that Mann's character had nothing to do with the case, and that it was just as much murder to kill a bad man as to kill a good one. An attempt to introduce evidence of the indictment of Mann for inciting the crime that led to the death of Hannigan's sister was also ruled out, the Judge declaring: "Whether Mann was guilty of any cirme is entirely immaterial." The outburst of sympathy that followed the conviction of Marie Co some months since does not seem to

Miss Susan Elizabeth Frazier.

have affected the bench in the least. Doubtless if Hannigan is convicted of murder in the first degree, there will be a similar though probably a less earnest effort to secure a commutation of his sentence. Of course, the ruling of the courts is strictly in accordance with law and justice, but this does not prevent a large degree of public sympathy being extended to the slayer in all such cases.

The big police shake-up, which has been threatened for some weeks, has at last taken place. The transfers affected some 430 members of the force, including five captains, thirty sergeants, twenty roundsmen and 375 patrolmen. This action occurring just before election has excited no little comment. There is no doubt that in many districts things were settling down into the old ruts, and the police were ceasing to be the terror to saloon-keepers and other evil doers that the new administration requires. No doubt the shake-up will be effective for a time in restoring the morals of the force.

Bill Nye, somewhat known to humorous literature, managed to render himself very unpopular in this city during the week. He advertised a lecture at Chickering Hall, in connection with Bert. Poole, but those who paid their dollars to hear the lecture were disappointed and failed to get their money back. In Paterson, in the neighboring State of New Jersey, noted for its even handed justice, Nye and his assistant were mobbed and rotten egged. There is evidently something demoralizing in the quality of Nye's humor, either upon himself or upon the public that reads or hears him.

MILTON S. MAYHEW.

## A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL.

**The Holmes Trial is on at Philadelphia.**

Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, who is suspected of committing more heinous crimes in the last few years than any man who figures in the criminal annals of modern times, was placed on trial for the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel in the new City Hall before Judge Arnold at Philadelphia on Monday, the 28th ult. The trial promises to be one of the most sensational in criminal annals. Before the first juror was sworn in Holmes's lawyers, Samuel P. Rotan and William A. Shoemaker, abruptly withdrew from the case and left the court room, their appeal for a postponement of the trial having been denied. They were warned by Judge Arnold that he would punish them for their action, and would take steps to have them disbarred. The prisoner seemed entirely at ease, and after his counsel left he conducted his own case with much more skill than might be expected from a layman. His counsel subsequently returned and took up the case.

The prosecution hopes to convict Holmes of the murder of Pitezel, and incidentally, as showing a motive for taking the life of his old associate, will produce witnesses to tell how Alice and Nellie Pitezel were killed in Toronto, Ont., and Howard Pitezel in Irvington, Ind. This motive, it was charged, was to obtain the insurance on Pitezel's life and to secure possession of property valued at $50,000 in Pitezel's name in Fort Worth, Texas. Pitezel, too, who was well acquainted with many of Holmes's schemes, had become unruly and threatened to expose his former partner.

Holmes's plan of operations was to secure insurance for a large sum upon the lives of his victims, under an agreement to share the profits of fraud through furnishing a bogus corpse, but

District Attorney Graham, Who is Managing the Prosecution.

in the end he generally succeeded in killing his dupe and securing the whole reward himself. Holmes has operated in various parts of the country and in Canada, and the number of his victims is unknown.

Holmes is being tried for the murder of B. F. Pitezel, by poison, at a house in Callowhill street, Philadelphia, September 2, 1894. In July, 1894, Pitezel was living with his wife and three children in St. Louis. It was here he fell under the influence of Holmes, and secured an insurance policy of $10,000 on his life in the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia. On July 29 Pitezel left for Philadelphia at the instigation of Holmes, with whom he had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the insurance company. His address in Philadelphia was No. 1316 Callowhill street, and he went under the name of B. F. Perry. Mrs. Pitezel, after the departure of her husband, was induced by one Jeptha D. Howe, an agent of Holmes, to sign a power of attorney permitting the latter to collect the insurance money. Mrs. Pitezel eventually got $500 out of the insurance money. Pitezel took his young children, Nellie and Alice, with him to Philadelphia, and the bodies of these innocents were afterward found side by side in the morgue at Toronto, Canada. Alice, the eldest, had seen the body of her father buried in Potter's field, and had presumably talked with her younger sister about it, and this is believed to have been sufficient motive for Holmes to put them out of the way, as he in the meantime was deluding Mrs. Pitezel with the story that her husband was simply keeping out of sight and would turn up in due time.

The police of St. Louis finally got hold of traces of Holmes's frauds, and notified the Fidelity Insurance Company. An investigation was set on foot, the frauds discovered, and Holmes was arrested in Boston, Mass.

Holmes, in his defence, will not seek to deny that his business was that of defrauding life insurance companies. He will try to show that Pitezel died a natural death as the result of dissipation, and will present plausible excuses for the death of his other victims. The array of testimony against him seems overwhelming, however. Indictments await him in Chicago and other cities, where he has operated, and his chances of escaping the gallows are very small indeed.

Holmes is a man of education and possesses considerable medical knowledge. He has manifested the utmost coolness before the court, although taking a deep interest in his defence. He is considered by experts as one of the most remarkable criminals of the age.

# OUR ALBANY LETTER.

### SHORTER POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS ARE IN ORDER.

**Some Reflections on the Recent Contest—Soldier Candidates—Palmer and King Stand High—Results of Former Elections—New Legislators Coming to Albany.**

Special Albany Letter.

The political campaign of 1895 had scarcely closed when that of 1896 shows signs of opening. This is unfortunate for the country, as it is impossible for business to assert its full sway when the public mind is so much absorbed with exciting political questions.

From now until the political conventions are held, next spring or summer, we shall have an immense amount of inter-party discussion of the availability of candidates for the Presidency. This discussion is likely to be sharp, and to some extent acrimonious. Two of the possible Presidential candidates are residents of this city, and if New York does not succeed in getting one of the candidates it will be somewhat surprising, in view of the history of the past and the acknowledged import-

Hon. John Palmer.

ance of the Empire State's vote in the Electoral College.

Whether we shall have a short or a long campaign next year is a subject that is receiving much attention. Business men are uniformly in favor of the former, and as both parties recognize the vital importance of securing their influence, it is not improbable that their well-known wishes will be respected.

There is really no reason in the world why business should be interrupted and the entire country kept in a ferment of excitement from May to November, when a campaign of four or six weeks is all that is required to acquaint the voters with the relations of parties to the leading political questions of the day. An increasing number of people recognize this fact, and if both the leading parties will act in accordance with the wishes of their members we shall next year avoid much of the disturbance to business which a Presidential campaign unavoidably involves.

As compared with what we may expect in 1896, the campaign this year has been dull indeed. Outside the great cities it has been the quietest in many years. But the people have not after all been so indifferent as might be supposed. The spellbinder has not been much in evidence, but the newspaper has been. Gradually the men who attempt to shape political issues and who make themselves responsible for the expressions in party platforms are recognizing the fact that the press is of nearly as much importance in a political contest as are the saloons. Experience has taught even the unwilling politicians that the education of the voter must hereafter be accomplished at his fireside, and that arguments must be advanced which appeal to his reason and judgment, if his vote is to be depended upon.

In some respects the campaign of 1895 will long be remembered. It is the first time in many years that both the great political parties have felt the necessity of heading their tickets with a veteran of the war. Circumstances have developed within the past two years which conclusively demonstrate that the soldier vote, while decreasing in numbers, is becoming more and more influential each year. This may appear absurd, but when it is remembered that many of the "boys in blue" now have sons and sons-in-law who are voters, and whose interests are closely identified with theirs, and that

Hon. Horatio C. King.

there is, moreover, a deeper and more patriotic interest taken in public affairs than formerly, the truth of the statement will be generally acknowledged. Moreover, the men who have suffered together for a common cause are naturally more and more inclined to be drawn to each other, and to look more lightly upon the division lines between parties. Added to all this, the facilities now provided by law for secret and independent voting, and we have in a great measure an explanation of the condition of affairs in this pivital State, which induced the political leaders of both parties to head their tickets with a veteran of the war.

The experience of the past was also fresh in their minds. During the past twenty-four years previous to 1895 the Republicans have elected their candidate for Secretary of State four times, and each time the candidate was a veteran. In eight contests out of twelve they lost, and every time with a non-veteran as the candidate, while every time they have succeeded it has been with a veteran at the head of the ticket. Gen. Carr was thrice elected to the office, each time defeating a Democrat who was not a veteran. In 1885 Governor Hill insisted in opposing him with a veteran when he was a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and he was defeated for the first time.

These facts were all fresh in the minds of the politicians who shaped the action of the State conventions, and who laid out the campaign with special reference to those influences which in a close contest might prove potential.

It is perhaps well for the country that political parties here are nearly evenly divided, and that such factors as we have referred to must be taken into consideration in forming the lines for a sharp political contest; for it is the tribute which political managers are compelled to pay to patriotism and comradeship.

The two gentlemen who lead their respective parties in the campaign this year are both men of whom the citizens of the State as well as their comrades have every reason to be proud. Whatever has been said of either in the excitement of a political contest has not dimmed the fact that both were brave and loyal in war, and that in peace they have proved worthy of the highest civic honors this great State can confer upon them.

The re-elected members of the Legislature will soon be in town to select their boarding places. The new men, who will be more numerous than usual, will come along about the first of January, put up for a few weeks at the high-priced hotels, and then, when they get thoroughly tired of this, they, too, will look about for less expensive and perhaps even more comfortable quarters. It is an interesting study to follow the development of a newly elected Senator or Assemblyman. When he first reaches Albany he is a very important man, in his own estimation, and properly so. At his home he has always been first and foremost in everything, and it is natural to suppose that with the added honor of being the choice of his constituents he should feel his importance. But before the first week has passed the average legislator becomes convinced that he is a very small part of the governmental power of this great State, and at the end of a month he almost envies the pompous doorkeeper who opens the gate in the Assembly railing at his approach. There is such a wide difference between the theory of legislation and the actual practice that the newly initiated is being continually shocked. The ordinary delays in advancing legislation are exasperating; the explanations required of him when his bill is at last under consideration are annoying and humiliating, and if he is inclined to be a little "fresh," and gives expression to his righteous indignation, the consequences are still more humiliating.

It was Gen. Husted's custom to "watch out" for the new members, and when he saw them in trouble he invariably made their cause his own, and with his matchless tact and wonderful legislative experience he quickly straightened out their difficulties and saved their legislation from impending peril. Incidentally it may also be said that he made a fast friend of the new member, and when he had important legislation to advance he always found warm friends and supporters among these new members. C. F. R. Coe.

## CUBAN BEAUTIES.

**What Constitutes Beauty Among the Feminine Residents of Havana.**

The Cuban woman is considered handsome for a tropical country, but outside of Cuba her beauty would be questioned, says an exchange. She has an exquisitely moulded, well-rounded, dainty form, black hair and eyes, and a skin that does not appear too dark for this part of the country. She is lazy and indolent by nature, but this fits her in Cuba. It would not give her the charm that surrounds her if she was quick, active and restless. She wears thin, gauzy garments that cling gracefully to her form, and she carries herself with childlike dignity. Her teeth are invariably white, regular and attractive, her mouth small, red and tempting, and her face oval in youth, but too round and full when age creeps upon her. Reclining in her gayly decorated hammock, or rocking in her chair, she is an exquisite picture of tropical beauty, and the foreigner, who might condemn her looks in America, feels inclined to stop and admire her in this warm climate.

The Cuban woman is old while still young in years. She marries early, taking the man selected for her, but she makes a dutiful wife, spending her life contentedly in rearing her children. Her childhood is short and fleeting, ending generally at thirteen or fourteen, and at twenty-five she is faded.

Many of the Spanish settlers in Havana have married Cuban women, and those of the best blood show character and intelligence in an unexpected degree. During the present outbreak of hostilities the patriotic Cuban women have more than once shown their bravery in helping the cause of the insurgents. General Santocildes, who was recently killed by the insurgents, married a Cuban woman, as well as did many of the other Spanish leaders, and their sympathies are with their adopted land, and not with Spain.

**Strength of Soft Wood.**

Soft wood becomes stronger than hard wood under pressure. The case of a block of pine taken from the middle of an upright which formed a part of the timber support in the Comstock mines for twelve years gives an example of the effect of heavy pressure on wood fibre. It is so hard that it cannot be cut with a knife, and one of its sides is polished from the squeezing it has undergone. Yellow pine from the lower levels of the Comstock has been so compressed by the enormous weight that its density exceeds that of livnum vitae.

**Next Year is Leap Year.**

Next year will be the last leap year of the century, and another will not occur until 1904. The year 1900 will not be a leap year. The unusual occurrence is due to the fact that the addition of one day to each fourth year more than makes up the presumed deficiency in the calendar year, and consequently the world is constantly losing time, as a watch is losing it, and therefore there was danger that in the course of a few thousand years the Fourth of July would come on Christmas.—Albany State.

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Bee

Advertise in the BEE.

Tight fitting waists are again to be worn during the coming season. The blouse, however, has too strong a hold upon woman's affection to be entirely ignored, so they will still remain in vogue for informal occasions only.

A charming dinner dress is of rich, deep, popy-red silk, made somewhat after the Princess style, but with a quaint arrangements in the form of graduated tabs fastening up over the deep frill of ecru lace on the bodice, which falls from a square band of handsome jewelled passementerie.

The slopping shoulder seam is so extremely trying to the figure that its popularity is doubted.

Sleeves are still worn very large and mostly set full from elbow to the wrist, gathered, or "rucked," but the puffs on the top in the newest style seem somewhat shorter than they were and the stiffness has vanished.

Chiffon has been given a fresh grip on life by spangling; grenadine in pale tints comes back to us powdered with close set iridiscent disks, scarcely bigger than a pins head and all reflecting different colors.

Russian tulle is well to the fore with the irregular squares of its loose, mesh-spangled, with Amethyst and Topaz beads.

Mousseline de soie is heavy with Persian and Indian patterns, worked on in gold, silver, and satin threads, sparkling in all sorts of small interwoven gems and creped chiffon is heavy with jetted sprays. Where these are applied is chiefly about the bodices of evening toilets.

Trains for evening dress is to be enforced this winter, and both for reception, evening and day, stripes will rule among silken fabrics.

Alapaca is the rage at present, fancy designs of superior texture being used for trimming afternoon or promenade gowns.

A mauve Alapaca shot with green, is jauntily made up with a green waistcoats, buttoned with white pearls.

Another of gray has a large collar of spotted silk, while a soft old rose alapaca is made up with collar and girdle of a deeper shade of velvet. These finer grades of mohair are generally lined with silk, the skirt falling in deep folds at the sides and back.

The box-pleat or line of gathers in the veil has long been the style, but in addition to this, the ends are allowed to float loosely, the upper edges alone being attached to the hat.

The latest fabric used for veils is plain black chiffon, with an embroidered edge, or with occasional dots. The thick white veils, with heavy dots, which have been so ruinous to the eyesight will not be worn at all.

Among the real novelty is the belt so wide that it looks like a corset worn on the outside of the bodice, and a revival of the old time ribbon bracelet.

## BENEFIT FOR MRS. WALLER.

LAWYER W. C. MARTIN INDORSES THE BEE.

Editor of The Bee:

Your suggestion in the Bee of the 2nd instant that the patriotic people of this city should tender a complimentary testimonial to Mrs. John Waller and her children, with a view of aiding them financially, is certainly timely and should be acted upon promptly. No man really serves God who does not help suffering humanity.

Mr. Waller and his wife and children are American citizens, and the fact that he is now unjustly confined and languishing in a foreign prison, is sufficient to arouse not only the patriotism, but the charitable spirit of our best citizens regardless of race, creed, or color.

I am willing and ready, Mr. Editor to do whatever I can to make the testimonial a success.

W. C. MARTIN,
503½ D st., N. W.

Washington, Nov. 4, 1895.

## NEWS ABOUT WOMEN.

For the last two years Mary Anderson has given most of her working hours to writing her memories.

The price of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new story for the Century is said to be $15,000.

On November 12th next will occur the eightieth birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Rose Hartwick Thorpe wrote a poem which made her famous when she was sixteen years old.

Three young ladies of Berlin, Germany recently swam across the Muggel Lake a distance of two miles. They were trained to the water from childhood.

Two young ladies, Misses Adair and Mulen have been assigned as pastors to a Methodist Church at Oneida, N. Y.

Poughkeepsie has a club of loverless maidens, but its membership is rapidly decreasing, as each maiden who receives mascluine attentions is promptly expelled.

A lady of Denver, Col., has been nominated for the office of county treasurer by the republican convention and will no doubt be elected.

[illegible] Plunkett and Zoffman are the [illegible] girls, who undaunted by fear [illegible] have sailed to Hawaii, [illegible] will teach the children [illegible] Zoffman will nurse [illegible]ful disease.

[illegible] the Bee.

## HOW THE POST WAS NAMED.

**Sergeant Aperson, Who Died on the Dominion Shadow of the Flag.**

Col. Will L. Visscher tells a pathetic story in connection with the organization of a G. A. R. post at Tacoma. The average post is named after some one of the great generals who were conspicuous in the war. But there are many names which, though perhaps not prefixed by any grand titles, are fully as worthy of the honor as any that have been used. Col. Visscher felt this most emphatically at the time of the organization alluded to. When the question of a name arose, there were dozens offered, and no doubt that of some noted general or brigadier-general would have been selected had it not been for the Colonel's story. As it was, however, the post was organized, Col. Visscher was elected commander and the name of Coleman R. Aperson was adopted, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

"Coleman R. Aperson, of Kentucky," said Col. Visscher, when he had the flooor, "was one of the warmest, dearest friends I ever had, and the keenest grief I ever felt was when he was shot through the heart while at my side, in the trenches of the battle of Resaca. We were a Damon and Pythias if there ever were two such personages. Coley, as I used to call him, held no higher rank than that of a quartermaster's sergeant, and he had no business whatever in a battle. But he would go in, and many times we have fought side by side. Just before Resaca I asked him to keep out of the fight, but he would not.

"'Don't go into this, Coley,' I begged.

"'But I shall,' he replied; 'I want some more of that same Chickamauga fun.'

"Our regiment was the Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, and at that time I was the color sergeant of the regiment. Notwithstanding all my pleading, Coley was fully determined to enter the fight. He succeeded in getting the second sergeant of the color guard, who carries the State flag, to give up his place, and thus we were close together. Once more I tried to dissuade him. I had an undefined feeling that if he went in he would be killed.

"'Why, what's the matter with you today, Will?' he exclaimed. 'What makes you so nervous about me? You never were so before.'

"'I know it, Coley,' I answered, 'but to-day I have a fear. I can't tell why, but for some reason I feel as if you were going to be shot.'

"He looked at me a moment brightly, and then spoke words I have never forgotten. They are as poetic as anything I ever heard in my life. Waving his colors gracefully over his head, he cried out:

"'Well, suppose I am; I shall die on the dancing shadow of my country's flag.'"

### The State of the Righteous Dead.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler read a paper on September 24 at the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of New York city on "The State of the Righteous Dead." The New York Herald reports Mr. Tyler as saying, in part:

"In the New Testament there are two classes of texts referring to the 'state of the righteous dead.' No theory can be correct that does not harmonize them. Previous to the death of Christ there are several allusions to the intermediate or middle state. Hades expressed the state of the dead, without regard to their condition. At death the good and bad alike went into hades. The rich man lifted up his eyes in hades, being in torment.

"Christ was in hades while His body was in the grave, yet this was a place of rest. David, speaking of the Christ, said: 'Thou wilt not leave my soul in hades.' Hades included both Paradise and Tartarus—the one the abode of the righteous, the other the place for the wicked. Christ did not go to the Father while His body was in the grave, for on the day of His resurrection He said to Mary: 'I have not yet ascended to my Father!' It was there made evident that paradise was not the dwelling place of God—that it was not what we call heaven—it was but the intermediate, or middle state.

"Previous to the glorification of Jesus paradise was in hades. Every passage in the Bible so teaches. Now paradise is in heaven. Every passage subsequent to the resurrection of the Son of God so teaches. Heaven and hades are two distinct places. One of the main points of dissimilarity between the old covenant and the new is that in the new our sins and iniquities are remembered no more, while under the old they were continually brought to remembrance by the offering of bulls and goats, typical of Him who, in the fulness of time, would make a real atonement of our sins."

Dr. Tyler went on to express the belief that all the righteous who died previous to the resurrection of Christ waited in an intermediate resting place before they were admitted to heaven. Heaven was therefore a place closed to mortals during all the early days of the world's history. He continued:

"Jesus in his death in some sense vanquished the devil. When Jesus died he went into hades, as we have seen. Its gates closed on him. He was a prisoner within its gates and Satan held the keys. Could he have held Jesus as his prisoner as he has held all the rest of the human race the story of the world's redemption would never have been told. Satan was clamorous to get the Son of God into the grave, under the dominion of death. He little thought that, in this, Jesus would only stoop to conquer. He voluntarily went within. He feared not to meet Satan in his own dominion.

"When, on the third day, He came forth he wrested from Satan the keys of hades, opened its gates and came forth conqueror. Not only so; he dragged the captor captive. Hence he said to John on the Isle of Patmos: 'I was dead, and behold, I am alive forevermore, and I have the keys of death and of hades.' Hitherto Satan had carried them, but now they suspend from the girdle of the Son of God; hence in His own death the Son of God destroyed the power of Satan over the dominion of death. Paradise in hades is eternally no more. That department of hades is abolished."

### Boy With a Big Head.

There is a negro boy living in Madison, Fla., whose head measures fifty inches in circumference. He is only three feet tall.

Optician (to his new clerk)—"Now, in sending out those price lists write the addresses as small as possible, so that those reading them may feel how badly they need glasses."

## BULLS FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

**[illegible] for $500 Takes Place in a Florida Woods.**

To settle a bet made by their owners two bulls met in a duel to the death near Callahan, Fla. The combat took place in an inclosed space in the Piney Woods about 200 feet square, says the New York Morning Journal, and was witnessed by over 1,000 citizens, many of them from Jacksonville and Fernandina. The bulls were owned by Messrs. McLendon and Jones, wealthy planters. No gamer animals ever met in the arena. The Jones bull was of a red color and the McLendon animal of a dun hue. The bulls were about eight years old and each weighed about 900 pounds. The animals have been noted for their fierceness, and their owners have been forced to keep them closely confined.

The other day the owners met and began discussing the fighting qualities of the bulls, which resulted in an agreement to match the animals for $500 a side.

The animals were driven into the arena from opposite sides, and then began a contest, which will long be remembered by those present. The bulls were eager for the fray and immediately dashed at one another. They met with terrific force in the middle of the arena. Both seemed partially stunned by the shock of the collision. The red bull was the first to recover, and dashed at the dun animal, succeeding in gashing the latter in the side. The wound only served to enrage the dun bull, and he repaid it in kind, tearing open the flank of the red animal. The contest continued for thirty minutes with the utmost ferocity, each animal giving and receiving dozens of wounds. The red bull was the more active, and, probably, bore fewer wounds than his opponent. Both animals were now winded and seemed willing to rest a few minutes. Bets were 2 to 1 that the red bull would win.

As soon as the animals had rested they dashed at one another again, meeting in the middle of the arena. Both bulls fell to the ground and seemed unable to rise. The red animal gave a conclusive kick or two and became still, while the dun bull continued to struggle, but could not rise. The spectators approached and found that in the collision one of the dun's horns had entered the right eye of the red animal, penetrating the brain and causing instant death. The animals met with such force that the dun bull could not withdraw his horn, and the skull of the red animal was split in order to release the victor. Although the dun bull had won by a chance blow, he was horribly wounded. He had been torn in twenty places by the horns of his opponent, and his wounds will probably prove fatal. The sand of the arena resembled the floor of a slaughter house, so profusely were the combatants bled. It is estimated that $4,000 changed hands on the result. The spectators, most of whom saw the Corbett-Mitchell mill, say the contest beat prize fighting.

### Don't Get Red-Headed.

The general supposition is that to "get red-headed" is slang for getting angry. This is based upon the prevalent belief that red-headed persons are more excitable and liable to sudden passion than other people—a belief hardly in harmony with the fact that the dark haired, dark skinned races of southern climes are more highly strung and violently passionate than the fair haired natives of the north.

But does not the hair really and actually change hues under the more violent emotions, just as does the complexion? There are plenty of instances where intense fear and mental suffering have blanched hair to snowy white in a few hours. Will it turn red with passion?

"I know it to be a fact," said a lady friend of mine, with light brown hair in which there isn't a tinge of red under ordinary circumstances.

"I got terribly angry one day," she continued, laughingly, "and my hair turned red as could be. Fortunately, it went back again to its normal condition. A brute in human form cut off the tail of my pet cat. I could have seen that man hanged without the quiver of an eyelid, I believe. My husband came in about that time, and, without knowing the cause of my wrath, suddenly exclaimed:

"'Why, Allie, your hair is turning red!'

"'Well, you'd get "red-headed," too,' said I—thinking of the slang for getting angry—'if somebody had chopped your dog's tail off.'

"'But I don't mean that,' he replied; 'it is actually getting red! Look in the glass. It is queer I never noticed it before.'

"And, don't you know, I looked in the mirror, and, sure enough, my hair was of a distinct reddish tinge! I was so astonished—for I then supposed, with him, that my hair had been changing for some time and that we hadn't noticed it up to that moment.

"We laughed so much about it that I soon got in good humor again. And then I went to the glass again to look at it—and I let it down about my shoulders—and we both examined it. But, don't you know, it was just as usual. It wasn't red at all!

"After that I noticed that whenever I lost my temper I got red-headed for the time being."—New York Herald.

### New Uses for Peat.

The numerous peat bogs of New England have hitherto been of little use to their owners, but the new process of making gas from peat may greatly enhance their value. The tests just made at Cambridge encourage the hope that a high grade of gas may be manufactured at a low price. By an ingenious and comparatively simple method intense heat is generated from this bog-product, which becomes available for steam power.

### Male and Female Vanity.

Woman and the mirror have long been the subject matter of fun by the column, but if the dear creature can beat her brother she is most remarkable. The radiant, bemirrored elevator is responsible for the demonstration of this. It takes but the most superficial observer to note that nine out of ten men who ride in the elevators take a peep into the reflecting glasses, give the mustache a twist, push back a lock or two of hair or shake out coat lapels.

### Men Who Make Ink.

Between 300 and 400 persons are employed in making writing ink in the United States, and their yearly wages amount to between $300,000 and $400,000. About the same number are employed in making printing inks.

## THE WICKED WEEVIL.

**Uncle Sam to Try to Stamp Out the Insect Grain-Destroyer.**

The pernicious weevils are making themselves so obnoxious in this country that experts of the Department of Agriculture are now engaged in making a special study of them. Every year they destroy many millions of dollars' worth of stored cereals in granaries and elevators. In fact, the question how to fight them is one of serious and growing economic importance. Strange to say, very little scientific attention has been directed to these insects up to date, and not much is known about them. It is reckoned that they cause an annual loss of over $1,000,000 in Texas alone, and in 1893 the corn crop of Alabama was damaged by them to the extent of $1,770,000.

There are about forty species of these insects, some of which are beetles and others moths. Nearly all of them are assisted immigrants, having been imported from abroad in cargoes of grain. In this manner they have been distributed by commerce to all parts of the world.

Three of the species actually live in the kernels, while the others feed on the starchy contents. Grain infested by them is unfit for human consumption, and has been known to cause serious illness. It is poisonous to horses, and is not wholesome even for swine. Poultry, however, find it palateable and nutritious. The moths especially are so prolific that the progeny of a single pair in a twelve-month will number many thousands, capable of destroying several tons of grain. Fortunately, the increase of these pests is checked to some extent by natural enemies, among which are spiders that inhabit mills and granaries. In the fields they are preyed upon by birds and bats.

One of the worst of these insects is the familiar "granary weevil," which is mentioned in the Georgics of Virgil. Its ravages made it known long before the Christian era. It is native to the region of the Mediterranean. Having been domesticated for so long a time, it has lost the use of its wings. The female punctures the kernel with her snout and inserts an egg from which is hatched a little worm that lives in the hull and feeds on the starchy interior.

Quite as bad as this beetle is a moth that comes from the Mediterranean region also. The larva, which is known in the United States as the "fly weevil," does most injury to corn and wheat. In six months grain infested by it loses 40 per cent. in weight and 75 per cent. of its starchy matter. Incidentally, it is rendered totally unfit for food, and bread made from wheat infested by the insect is said to have caused an epidemic recently in France. The pest was noticed in North Carolina as early as 1728.

Another wicked imported bug is the "rice weevil." It originated in India, whence it has been distributed by commerce all over the world. At present it does as much harm as any other known insect, being a serious pest in the Southern States. In the tropics generally it does enormous damage. Formerly, when long voyages were necessary in importing grain from the East, it frequently destroyed whole cargoes, having plenty of time to multiply. The adult beetles of this species cause much trouble in storehouses and groceries by invading boxes of crackers, cakes, yeast cakes and macaroni and barrels and bins of flour and meal. They can subsist for months on sugar, and sometimes they burrow into ripening peaches and grapes.

A new grain-destroyer has recently attracted attention in this country, and has earned for itself the title of "scourge of the flour mill." It is the "Mediterranean flour moth." The caterpillars spin webs which make the flour clotted and lumpy, so that the machinery in the mills becomes clogged and has to be stopped for a considerable time. The larvae prefer flour or meal, but they flourish also on bran, prepared cereal foods and crackers.

This subject is considered of such importance that much space will be devoted to it in the forthcoming Year Book of the Department of Agriculture. The remarks made therein are based upon recent study of weevils and their habits by Mr. F. H. Chittenden, of the Bureau of Entomology. Farmers are informed that the best remedy for such mischief is bisulphide of carbon, which may be applied in moderately tight bins by simply pouring the liquid into shallow pans or on bits of cotton waste and distributing them about on the surface of the grain.

The stuff rapidly evaporates, and the vapor, being heavier than air, descends and permeates the mass of grain, killing all insects as well as rats and mice which it may contain.

In France a number of machines have been devised for the treatment of infested grain. Into these the grain is poured and either revolved while exposed to heat or subjected to a violent agitation, which kills the insects. Frequent handling of grain by shovelling, stirring or transferring from one receptacle to another is destructive to the moths, as they are unable to extricate themselves from the mass and perish in the attempt. The practice of storing grain in large bulk is also recommended, as the surface layers only become infested. Natives in India store their wheat in air-tight pits to preserve it from the rice weevil, and condemn ventilation. In Europe and America, on the other hand, ventilation is practised with decided benefit.

### Good-Natured Napoleon III.

It was a few evenings before the Emperor's departure for the Franco-Austrian war. Gen. de Cotte was on duty at the time, and after dinner went down to the smoking room set apart for the military and civil household. "The thing is settled," he said, aloud, lighting a cigarette; "in a day or two we shall be on our way to Italy, unless providence and the lunacy commissioners stop us at the first stage at Charenton." (Charenton is the Paris madhouse.) Half an hour later the General went upstairs to the Empress' drawing room. He had scarcely entered the apartment when the Emperor came up to him with a smile. "My dear General," he remarked, quietly, "I have too much respect for the opinion of others, even when they are diametrically opposed to mine, to ask people to fight battles the causes for which they do not approve. You will remain in Paris with the Empress!"

### Plenty of Room in Canada

Canada lacks only 237,000 square miles of being as large as the whole continent of Europe; it is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is 500,000 square miles larger than the United States.

## WHAT WOMEN DRESS FOR.

**One of Them Says It is to Please the Taste of Men.**

A group of young women sat around a dainty tea table discussing dress and their wafers almost in the same breath. "I am only beginning to take an interest in my gowns," said a sun-browned maid who had just returned from a summer resort where there were twenty-six girls to three men. "Although my summer costumes were perfectly lovely I did not thrill over them once, for what was the use of donning the most becoming frock when there were no men to be overpowered by the effect. I argue that we dress to please the men, therefore I state in all candor that I don't care a button what sort of gowns I have unless I know that men are going to see them."

"But a woman knows more about their value and their style," put in a brown-eyed creature who always looks well.

"That's all very true," argued number one, "but the influence that men exercise upon women's dress is certainly underestimated. The taste of the husband, the taste of the lover, of the intimate friend, and even of the brother, has always to be deferred and submitted to, and in each and every case is acknowledged to be superior to that possessed by his fair subject. The secret of this is, perhaps, in a measure due to the fact that the masculine eye sees and judges from the effect produced, and a verdict is passed accordingly, whereas the feminine mind is often distracted by the choice of color, material, trimming and style offered; and when and where natural good taste does exist it is frequently dominated by the will of another actuated by self-interest, and thus good judgment is for the moment overpowered. Again, the desire to confine expense within a certain limit is another fertile source of sacrifice on the altar of good taste. Still, allowing all this and more, the fact remains incontrovertible that a man intuitively knows what suits a woman better than she does herself."

With a convincing air the speaker set her cup down, gave herself a furtive glance in the mirror, and departed to be seen soon after on Walnut street looking perfectly radiant as she walked along quite conscious that the man by her side regarded her get-up as eminently fetching.—Philadelphia Times.

### A French Board and Its Lesson

In the country districts in France boards are put up telling people what animals and insects should not be killed and the reason, and also which ones should be exterminated in order to afford protection to the farmer. First on the board is this:

"This board is placed under the protection of the common sense and honesty of the public."

And, of course, after that no boy or man would mar or remove the board. Then follows these instructions:

"Hedgehog lives upon mice, snails and wire worms—animals injurious to agriculture. Don't kill a hedgehog.

"Toad helps agriculture, destroys twenty to thirty insects hourly. Don't kill toads.

"Mole destroys wire worms, larvae and insects injurious to the farmer. No trace of vegetables is ever found in his stomach; does more good than harm. Don't kill moles.

"Cock chafer and its larvae—deadly enemy to farmers; lays seventy to 100 eggs. Kill the cock chafer.

"Birds—Each department of France loses yearly many millions of francs by the injury done by insects. Birds are the only enemy capable of battling with them vigorously; they are great helps to farmers. Children, don't take bird's nests."

And so on the instructions read. Among the animals which need killing on a farm are mice and rats, and the reason they increase in spite of the constant warfare of cats and dogs is because the boys on the farm kill the animals that would destroy the pests if they had a chance.

### College Diplomas and Debts.

Ann Arbor boys, says the Detroit Tribune, are ordered that they "cannot be graduated" unless they "pay up all their debts." The enterprise smells of the shrewdness of the thrifty townspeople of Ann Arbor. A little board bill here, a little beer bill there, a laundry bill somewhere else—no diploma. This is sheer nonsense. The faculty of the university should never descend to such truckling with local merchants. Is the Board of Regents to be regarded as a collection agency? Is the terror of withholding a well-earned diploma to intimidate the boys into paying all their bills on a certain day? Well, some of them have not the money, and what then? Are they to be disbarred? It is about time that some one out in that town was bold enough to make a test case. We would advise the young gentleman to do as they please about their bills, and not construe the faculty as a bill collecting agency.

### The Mirror.

Every house should contain at least one mirror of sufficient length to enable one to see one's self within it at full length. No woman ever knows quite what an appearance she makes until she thus sees herself, and there are many little defects of dress only to be remedied by such observation. Many gowns would hang very differently, or be of different lengths, and sometimes, too, very much better boots would be donned, if the "gift" were thus given "to see ourselves as others see us."

### Oil on Troubled Waters.

A seaman in the United States Navy has invented a machine for distributing oil at sea to lessen the volume of breaking waves. It consists of a metal tank in a box with a door in the side to show a gauge, which indicates the quantity of oil in the tank. A rubber tube passes from the bottom of the oil tank through the top of the surface of the sea. At the end of this rubber tube is a bulb for siphoning the oil from the tank. The naval authorities will take the matter up and experiment with it.

### A Cure for Slander.

In Poland it was once the custom to sentence backbiters to go on all four and bark like a dog for the space of a quarter of an hour. This mode of punishment was introduced during the reign of Charles V., but it was soon abolished as it had to be applied so frequently that his Majesty's rest was disturbed for the barking went on all the forenoon while the courts were sitting.

## FOUR MEN KILLED.

**Tried to Cross a Track in Front of a Train.**

Steubenville, O., Oct. —Four men were hurled into eternity yesterday morning at Miller's Station crossing, on the Panhandle Railroad, by eastbound accommodation train No. 56. The men were from Youngstown, near Latrobe, in Westmoreland County, Pa. Their bodies were horribly mangled. Their names are Edward Cogan, a driver, eighteen years of age; Samuel Cogan, Jr., a plasterer, aged twenty; Samuel Cogan, Sr., a plasterer; John Campbell, a hod carrier, aged twenty-six. The men were working for Jesse Cogan, who had a plastering contract under George C. Anderson & Sons. The men started for Miller's in a wagon. When near the railroad crossing they saw the accommodation and started the horse on the run to cross the tracks in front of the train.

The engineer of the train says he did not see the wagon until he was right on top of it, as there was a sharp curve approaching this point, and the engine struck the wagon about the middle, demolishing it and killing all four men. The horse escaped uninjured. After the coroner's inquest the bodies will be shipped to Youngstown. The engineer claims to have applied the air pressure as soon as he saw the wagon, but could not check the train in time to prevent the accident.

## KICKED TO DEATH.

**Aged Colored Man Killed by a Buffalo Tough.**

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. —A peculiarly brutal and unprovoked murder was committed in the open court in the rear of Nos. 68 and 70 Sycamore street yesterday afternoon. The victim was Michael Johnson, an aged colored man and veteran of the civil war. The murderer was Frank Gordon, an all-round tough. Johnson had lifted the small son of Gordon from a rickety old hogshead, where he was in danger of hurting himself, and this provoked the attack. Johnson was kicked viciously in the stomach by his brutal assailant, and died almost immediately. The murderer was taken into custody. Johnson was a native of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife.

### Santa Clara Laid Waste.

Havana, Oct. —A cyclone has caused havoc in Santa Clara province. The wind blew at the rate of ninety miles an hour, uprooting trees, wrecking houses and laying waste cane fields. The damage is enormous. The people in the interior villages are thoroughly discouraged at so many successive calamities. The danger for Havana is now over. It has been raining all over the island more than twenty-four hours incessantly, and there are fears of another disastrous flood in Vuelta Abajo and in Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces.

The storm's trajectory shows that it will strike the southeastern portion of Florida, and perhaps will be more violent there than here, as it was momentarily increasing in intensity while passing over this island. Communication with Matanzas is stopped, as every wire is down and the railroad track is flooded.

### Returned the Wedding Presents.

New York, Oct. —A package containing jewelry intended as wedding presents to the Duke of Marlborough and his bride-elect, Miss Vanderbilt, was received by steamer on Saturday, and held for duty. The value of the presents as appraised by the customs officials was about $250, according to the statement of Col. Phelps, chief of the ninth or law division. The Duke was notified of the arrival of the wedding presents, and was required to pay the duty. He did not respond, but yesterday Mr. Fraser, the British Consul, called upon Col. Phelps and secured permission to return the glittering baubles to the senders in Europe, as the Duke did not care to pay the duty thereon.

### Burned to Death.

New York, Oct. —George Winter, who lived in a little cottage on John street, Sag Harbor, L. I., was burned to death yesterday morning. Winter's wife was absent from home at the time of the fire. The firemen did not know that Winter was in the burning building until after the fire was extinguished. His charred body was found in the kitchen. It is thought Winter accidentally upset a lamp, which started the fire, and that he was overcome in his efforts to extinguish it. Winter was a German, forty years old.

### Fourteen Chinese Put to Death.

Foochow, China, Oct. — Mabel Hartford's assailant and thirteen others convicted of taking part in the Hwasang massacre were put to death yesterday morning at Kucheng. The execution was witnessed by the foreign Consular Commission, the Chinese Prefect, the District Magistrate and a great crowd. There was no disturbance.

### Czar Wants to See Emperors.

Berlin, Oct. —The Czar earnestly wishes to meet, after his coronation, and converse with Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph, according to the Localanzeiger, which reports that Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, so informed Emperor William when he recently visited him at his shooting box at Hubertstock.

### Italy Cuts Portugal.

Rome, Oct. —As an outcome of the King of Portugal postponing his promised visit to Rome on account of the Pope's opposition, it is reported that Italy has suspended diplomatic relations with Portugal. The Pope's opposition to the visit is due to the difficulty a Catholic monarch would be under in being received by both the Quirinal and the Vatican.

### Second Advance in Three Months.

Allentown, Pa., Oct. —The Crane Iron Works increased the wages of their four hundred employees 10 per cent. yesterday. This is the second advance in the past three months.

### Ten Little Ones Perish.

Warraw, Oct. — The Children's Home at Stargard, in the Sajonschek district of Polish Prussia, has been destroyed by fire. Ten children were burned to death.

# THE BEE.

Published every Saturday at 1109 I Street Northwest, Washington, D.C.

[Entered at the Post Office at Washington as second class mail matter.]

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy per year | $2.00 |
| Six months | 1.00 |
| Three months | .50 |
| City subscribers, monthly | .20 |

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One inch, | one month | | $1.00 |
| Quarter column | " | " | 5.00 |
| Half column | " | " | 7.50 |
| One column | " | " | 15.00 |
| One inch, | one year | | 10.00 |
| Quarter column | " | " | 55.00 |
| Half column | " | " | 75.00 |
| One column | " | " | 150.00 |

Special notices 10 cents per line Ten lines constitute an inch.


FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.,
OF OHIO.

## HYPOCRITICAL.

In State as well as national politics the negro democrats plays his part.

The moment the republicans are defeated these demogogues flop over to the democrats, and do all in their power to convince the democratic party that they are simon pure democrats. To an extent they manage, by false representation to get some money.

If then they are led to believe that their party (the democratic) is about to go under, then these deciples of "Judas Iscaroit," come out in flaming letters in the public print that they have become disgusted with the democratic party. During their advocacy of democracy they have been disappointed; they have not convinced the managers of the party that their services are worth a big plum, and becoming disgusted with the party and themselves, declare it is a party of destruction.

These hypocrites ought to be passed unnoticed and allowed to die a natural death.

The young son of Mr James H. Dabney, the undertaker, who died of consumption in New York City, was buried from the residence of his father, in this city last week. The floral tribute was beautiful.

## THE LANDSLIDE.

Perhaps some one is now convinced that the tariff had nothing to do with the landslide on last Tuesday, nor will any say that the tariff will cut a figure in the next campaign.

The American people want a progressive government.

They want the money of the people spent and not locked up in the treasury vaults.

The knowing ones will say, "I told you so."

A cyclone in Washington could not have taken the people with greater surprise than the flop of Maryland and Kentucky.

Every mean and dirty weapon was used.

The negro was put up both in Kentucky and Maryland as a scare crow.

That kind of campaign has been the hobby of the democratic party every time it gets into a hole.

The white people have been fooled long enough by corrupt politicians and it will take a great deal to fool them now.

The democratic negro cut no figure in this campaign.

He was a nonentity and between now and '96 there will be but a few left in the party, if any.

## COL. M. M. PARKER DECLINES.

The report that was published in a colored local democratic paper last week that Col. M. M. Parker had decided to become a candidate for delegate to the next convention, and that he had decided to be the running mate of Mr. Daniel Murray has been denied by him.

Col. Parker informed a BEE representative a few days ago that he had not authorized any one to represent him, nor had he made promises to give those persons offices who might support him.

He also informed a committee of the Morton Club that he was not even a candidate, and he had so informed Mr. Daniel Murray, Dr. Bruce Evans and another gentleman friend of his.

The BEE is not surprised at Col. Parker declining to run, as he has been bothered to death by every pot house politician going to him asking for money.

He has his reasons for not becoming a candidate and present indications show that no man can be elected unless he spends money.

It costs more to elect delegates from this city than it does to elect twenty delegates from a bona fide State.

Col. Parker is a cultured gentleman, and he dosen't propose to mix up in a scramble for the delegateship from this city.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY BIRNEY.

The critics of the present District Attorney may think that he is not eloquent and the like, but from the stand point of the BEE and a number of others there is more eloquence in his cross-examinations and arguments to the jury than all the finest eloquence of some of our most polished orators. He is no doubt one of the best and most profound reasoners that has ever been District Attorney.

His assistant, Mr. Jeffords is full of fire when he wants to convict a person. He is calm and deliberate as well as cunning.

Prof. Birney is one of the instructors in the Howard University Law School, and it has been remarked when a student leaves him he his equipped for business.

The law school now is one of the best in the country. Mr. Frank Bundy is secretary.

## A SHAM RETRACTION.

The American that made such a wholesale attack on Prof. J. M. Gregory a week or so ago, charging him with dishonesty, attempted last week to make a retraction of its malicious charges by saying it would withdraw the editorial.

If Prof. Gregory is satisfied with that sort of a retraction he will surprise his friends very much.

It admitted that it knew nothing about the charges it published personally and the mere fact of stating that it would withdraw the editorial is no retraction whatever.

As long as Prof. Gregory has lived in this community no one has ever at any time charged him with being dishonest. It is a sham retraction which should not satisfy Prof. Gregory.

## MR. MURRAY EXPLAINS.

Editor of The BEE.

The rumor which gives considerable notoriety this week concerning the withdrawal of Col. Parker must be recieved with considerable allowance.

Col. Parker refers everybody to me as to his candidaey.

His business suffered by the constant interruption of visitors.

He will serve.

Respectfully,
DANIEL MURRAY.

Kentucky and Maryland going republican is a surprise to the people.

Tuesday's elections show that the people were disatisfied.

If Senator Quay should be the standard bearer of the republican party in "96" the campaign would be a hot one.

Hon. John M. Langston addressed the Metropolitan Lyceum two hours on last Wednesday night.

# THE ELECTIONS.

## IMPORTANT CONTESTS IN ELEVEN STATES,

### A PRETTY GENERAL REPUBLICAN SWEEP.

**New York Gives Palmer 75,000, But Tammany Recaptures Gotham—New Jersey in the Republican Column—Ohio Booms McKinley—Kentucky Elects a Democrat—Gorman Meets Defeat in Maryland.**

Elections were held on Tuesday in eleven of the States of the Union, viz. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi and Nebraska. Governor's were elected in seven States, viz.: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Mississippi and Iowa. Legislatures that will choose United States Senators were elected in Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Maryland and Mississippi. Utah as a Territory voted for a State constitution and a full completement of State officials.

The results show a continuance of the Republican sweep of last year, the majorities being reduced in most States, but still remaining of a decisive character. Taken as a whole, the Republican majorities were unexpectedly large and indicate the continuance of the sentiment that for the past two years has been turning State and legislative power into their hands.

Perhaps the most remarkable result was shown in New York city, where the great anti-Tammany triumph of a year ago was turned into a decisive Tammany victory, by pluralities ranging from 17,000 to 25,000. This result was largely brought about by the revolt of the German voters against the policy of enforcing the Sunday laws adopted by the new reform administration under Police Commissioner Roosevelt. The entire Tammany county ticket was elected, and Tammany elected 9 Senators out of 12 for the city and 26 out of 35 Assemblymen. The Republicans, however, scored a decisive success for Mayor and county officers in Brooklyn.

The Republican triumphs in the Democratic strongholds of New Jersey and Maryland were significant. Their majority in New Jersey was reduced from last year, but in Maryland the formidable power of Senator Gorman has received its first serious check.

The large Republican majorities in Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa are also indicative of the present sweep of national political sentiment.

Much interest was felt in the election, in the various States, especially in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Ohio. The returns given below are as complete as was possible to get at the time of our going to press, and indicate closely the result in all the States voting.

### NEW YORK.

The great State of New York has gone Republican by a majority increased over the Republican majorities of 1893, but reduced from those of 1894. The vote was for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer, Justice of the Court of Appeals, and members of the Legislature.

The weather was pleasant, and a large off year vote was cast. The new blanket ballot was used for the first time, with the result that returns were very slow in coming in.

The Republican State ticket was elected by pluralities of about 75,000.

The Legislature will be strongly Republican, early estimates showing that there will be 34 Republicans, 15 Democrats and 1 Independent in the Senate.

The Republicans will also have a sweeping majority in the Assembly.

Sixteen Judges of the Supreme Court were elected throughout the State, of whom 13 are Republicans and 3 Democrats.

The contest in New York city resulted in a Tammany triumph, the fusion ticket being beaten by about 20,000 plurality. The contest was between Tammany and anti-Tammany, the other tickets polling but a small vote.

The Goo Goos polled about 1,000 votes, and the Stecklers 7,500.

The Democratic State ticket carried the city by about 45,000 plurality.

Brooklyn gave the Democratic State ticket 7,500 plurality, but the Republican Mayor was elected over the two rival Democratic candidates.

In the city of Albany John Boyd Thacher, Dem., was elected Mayor by about 4,000 plurality over Walker and Wilson, Reps.

The Republican plurality in Erie County is about 11,000. These Senators are surely elected from Erie County Forty-seventh district, Charles Lang Rep.; Forty-eighth district, Simon Seibert, Republican; Forty-ninth district George A. Davis, Rep. Six Republican and one Democratic Assemblymar were elected.

In Gloversville Curtis S. Cummings, Rep., is elected Mayor.

Charles M. Knox, Dem., is elected Mayor of Johnstown.

In New York city Amos J. Cummings, Dem., is elected to Congress.

In Rochester the Republican city ticket is elected with the possible exception of Mayor.

Gloversville gives complete Republican majorities for every man on the Republican State ticket. The entire city ticket is elected. C. S. Cummings Rep., Mayor, 834 majority; Krum, R. 2,307; Borst, D., 1,210; Palmer, Secretary of State, 1,131 majority; Roberts, Comptroller, 879 majority.

John D. Higgins, Rep., was elected Mayor of Oswego by a small majority.

Senator Hill received election returns at his residence of "Wolfort's Roost," near Albany. In response to a telephone inquiry he said: "The State has gone Republican, and Tammany has carried New York, but I am still a Democrat."

President Cleveland sent a message of congratulation to Mayor-elect Thacher, of Albany.

The city of Troy gave a Democratic majority of about 1,000.

Raines's majority for Senator in Wayne and Ontario Counties is 3,679.

Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York, when asked to express his opinion regarding the result of the election in the city, said: "This defeat simply means that in the future the Republican party will have to run its own campaign and keep out of all communication with Fifties, Seventies or Seventy-fives."

In Long Island city ex-Mayor Patrick Gleason, who was so decisively beaten and driven from power two years ago, was re-elected to office on a platform promising reduction of taxes and the building of new school houses.

### MARYLAND.

An interesting contest was waged in Maryland for Governor and members of the Legislature. The old fight against Senator Gorman was resumed by a portion of the Democratic party on a reform issue, and party lines were formed practically as Gorman and anti-Gorman.

The Reform Democrats generally voted the Republican ticket. The vote was the heaviest in ten years, not only in Baltimore, but throughout the State. All day the excitement was intense in the city. The Reform League watchers at the polling booths incurred the dislike of the ward workers at the outset. Their objections to Democratic voters and frequent challenges led to many disturbances. As a result Prof. W. A. Bliss, of the Woman's College, Lee Bonsal, A. S. Miles, W. A. Pleasants and T. S. Bonsal were assaulted and badly used up. A policeman was shot in the foot while taking a prisoner to the station, and a Democratic voter was shot in the breast but not seriously hurt by a Republican voter, who said the Democrats first attacked him. Violence and disorder were features throughout the day in Baltimore.

The Republicans have carried the State by a majority of about 10,000 for Governor, and will control both branches of the Legislature, thus securing a United States Senator to succeed Gibson.

In Baltimore the Gorman faction was overthrown, the Republicans carrying the city by about 3,000 majority. The Republicans also elected a majority of the City Council.

### NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey elected a Governor, members of the Assembly, and seven State Senators.

Both parties had nominated strong tickets. The Republican nominee for Governor was John W. Griggs, a very popular and able man, while the Democratic nominee, Alexander McGill, the present Chancellor, is considered one of the ablest jurists in the State.

The result of the election indicates a sweeping victory for the Republicans in nearly every district, John W Griggs, for Governor, being elected by about 12,000 plurality. While New Jersey has had a Republican Legislature more than once of late, Griggs will be the first Republican Governor in some years.

Five of the seven new State Senators are Republican, and in the Assembly the Democrats have lost ground.

### OHIO.

The contest in Ohio brought James E. Campbell again in the field in a lively fight for Governor.

The contest was of especial interest, as ex-Governor Campbell is well known to have Presidential ambition, while Governor William McKinley, although he declined a renomination, really had his Presidential prospects at stake in the canvass. Ohio may be considered one of the most pivotal of Western States, and the contest was therefore of national importance.

Bushnell, Rep., is elected Governor by a plurality that may reach 100,000. Governor McKinley sent a telegram to Gen. Bushnell congratulating him upon his magnificent election as Governor of Ohio. The Republican chairman claims 75 out of 112 members of the House and 27 out of 37 of the Senate.

### KENTUCKY.

The contest for Governor was especially interesting in Kentucky, owing to the nomination of P. Wat. Hardin, a free silver Democrat, on a sound money platform. The fight for members of the Legislature involved the success or retirement of Senator Blackburn, who canvassed the State for free silver in spite of the opposition of the Democratic State Committee.

The exciting campaign in Kentucky was followed by a quiet election. The Democrats clai mthe election of P. W. Hardin for Governor by 20,000 to 30,000 plurality.

Republicans claim the election of Bradley by a small plurality.

The Legislature is undcubtedly Democratic.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts elected a Governor and State offices. A woman suffrage rererendum was also submitted to the people, on which all women over 21 years of age were allowed to vote. Only about 30,000 women registered.

The returns indicate the election of Greenhalge, Rep., for Governor, by upwards of 60,000 plurality.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The contest in Pennsylvania was for State Treasurer and other offices. The difficulties in the Republican ranks being harmonized, the usual large Republican majority was expected.

Haywood, Rep., for State Treasurer, is elected by a majority approximating 175,000. The six Republican candidates for Supreme Judges are all elected.

### IOWA.

The contest in Iowa was for Governor and State officers. Both parties were somewhat split, the Republicans by prohibition and the Democrats on the silver issue.

Iowa elected a Republican Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Railway Commissioner, Justice of the Supreme Court


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## Any Two Mediums You Ever Met.

Don't Buy, Sell, or go on a Journey until you consult this Gifted Lady in person or by Letter.

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AND THE GOOD SHE HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO FOR HUMANITY. SAVE YOUR PRECIOUS DOLLARS

and your more precious health—and possibly your life—by consulting one who will take a personal interest in your case, apart from any monetary considerations, one whose experience has been gained in nearly every part of the earth, who has been favored by Nature and Divine Providence so that she can tell you your complaint and prescribe a proper remedy for your trouble.

IF YOUR HOME IS LIKE THIS,

Call on me and I will make it like this.

DR. GORDON, long before they happen, in fact, there are no hidden mysteries so deep that she cannot fathom.

tells your complete past, your present life, your entire future, the names of your loved ones, what you should do to avoid trouble or disappointment, how to recover lost or stolen property. She changes misfortune into good luck, tells you how your business transactions will turn out and how to make them successful. She predicts important events

Come ye who suffer and be healed; come ye speculators and be advised; come ye lovers and win your idol; come ye brokenhearted wives; come all who are in trouble and learn to bless this Wonderful Medium, the Greatest phophetess now in America.

Again, remember that all she claims she can prove; one trial will convince you. She does not know of a case of any one ever coming once that did not seek the supernatural advice a second and third time, and often weekly. All she asks is one visit the rest will follow.

If you cannot come, send $1.00, and know something of what the fate of fortune has in store for you. Christ when on earth was a forecaster. A predicter of coming events, both good and bad. He told truths, but that did not always his counsellors

A word to the wise should suffice. Have faith. ALWAYS AT HOME,
1109 G St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.



## RAILROADS.

### C. & O. ROUTE. Chesapeake AND OHIO RAILWAY.

Schedule in effect July 1, 1895.

Trains leave daily from Union Station (B. & P.), Sixth and B streets.

Through the grandest scenery in America, with the handsomest and most complete solid train service West from Washington.

Through sleeper to Lexington and Louisville on 2.25 p. m. train.

2:25 P. M. DAILY.—"Cincinnati and St. Louis special"—Solid Vestibuled, Newly Equipped, Electric-lighted, Steam-heated, Train, with Pullman's finest sleeping cars Wahington to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, without change. Dining car from Washington. Arrives Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.; Indianapolis, 11:30 a. m.; Chicago, 5:30 p. m., and St. Louis, 6:56 p. m.

11:10 P. M.—DAILY—The famous "F. F. V. Limited"—A Solid Vestibuled Train, with dining car and Pullman sleepers, for Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville without change. Pullman sleeper Washington to Virginia Hot Springs, without change week days. Observation car from Hinton. Arrives Cincinnati 5:50 p. m.; Lexington, 6:00 p. m.; Louisville, 9:35 p. m.; Indianapolis, 11:05 p. m.; Chicago, 7:40 a. m., and St. Louis, 7:30 a. m. Connects in Union Depot for all points.

10:57 A. M. EXCEPT SUNDAY—For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va. Only rail line.

2:25 P. M. DAILY—Express for Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, Staunton, and principal Virginia points, daily; for Richmond, daily except Sunday.

Pullman locations and tickets at company's offices, 513 and 1421 Pennsylvania avenue.

H. W. FULLER.
General Passenger Agent.

### BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect July 12, 1895.

Leave Washington from station, corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited trains, 11:30 a. m. and 8:20 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited, 3:45 p. m.; express, 12:01 night.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express, daily, 11:30 a. m. and 9:10 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.

For Winchester and way stations, *5:30 p. m.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and New Orleans, 11:20 p. m. daily; sleeping cars through.

For Luray, 3:45 p. m. daily.

For Baltimore, week days, x4:55, 5:00, 6:35, x7:00, x7:10, x8:00, x8:25, x8:30, x9:30, x10:00, x11:30 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 2:15, x3:00, 3:25, x4:28, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, 8:15, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., and x12:01 night; Sundays, x4:55, x7:00, x7:10, 8:30, x9:00, x10:00 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 1:00, x3:00, 3:25, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, 6:30, x8:00, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., x12:01 night.

For Annapolis, 7:10 and 8:30 a. m., 12:15 and 4:28 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 4:31 p. m.

For Frederick, ***9:00, *9:30, *11:30 a. m., ***1:15, *4:30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, *11:30 a. m. and *5:30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, **9:40 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, *6:00, *8:00 a. m., *12:50, *3:00, *4:33, **5:35, **7:05, **9:40, **11:30 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, ***9:00, *9:30 a. m., ***1:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only, *4:30, *5:30 p. m.

For Bay Ridge, 9:15 a. m. and 4:28 p. m., week days. 9:35 a. m., 1:30 and 3:15 p. m., Sundays.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the East, week days (4:55 Dining Car), (7:00 Dining Car), 8:00 (10:00 a. m. Dining Car), 11:30 (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car, 8:00 p. m. (12:01 night, Sleeping Car, open at 10:00 o'clock), Sundays (4:55 Dining Car), (7:00 Dining Car), (9:00 a. m. Dining Car), (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car), 8:00 (12:01 night). Sleeping Car opens for passengers 10:00 p. m.

Buffet Parlor Cars on all day trains.

For Atlantic City, week days, 4:55, 7:99, 10:00 and 12:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m., 12:30 p. m.

For Cape May, 4:55 a. m. (8:00 a. m. Saturday only), 12:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m.

*Except Sunday. **Daily. ***Sunday only.

xExpress trains.

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for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing, you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

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There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

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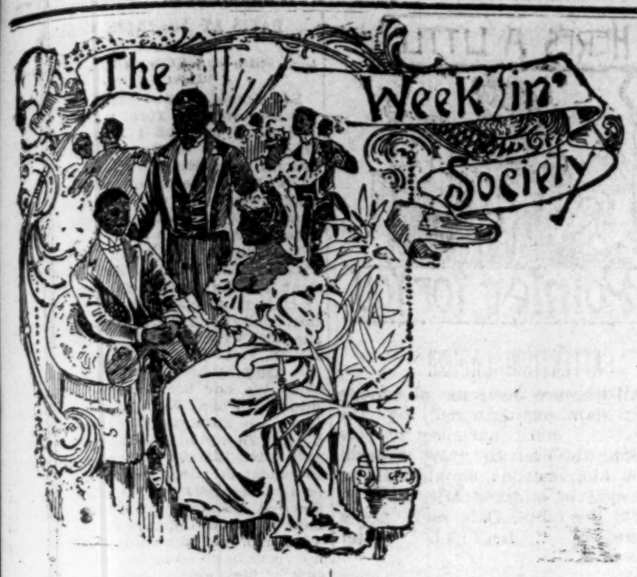


A young men's social league has been organized at the Fifteenth street Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Sallie Turner, the sister of Dr. Williams will be married shortly.

Mrs. Julia Mason Layton is one of the most popular public spirited women in this city.

Mr. Harry Williams before he sails on the matrimonial sea will finish his law course at the Howard University Law School.

### CHINA WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown celebrated their china wedding at their home 218 D street n. w., on Tuesday evening Nov. 5th 1895. The bride wore heliotrope silk handsomely trimmed in black velvet. Owing to urgent business Mr. Brown could not be present, and Mr. Robert Bird acted second best. Supper was announced at 11:30. The table was beautifully decorated with fruits, plants and dainties of all kinds. The guests preseut were: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wengard, Mrs. H. Branch, Mrs. S. Roach, Mr. S. P. Long, Mr. Pannell, Mrs. Emma Leftwich, Mr. Watson Jackson, Mr. John Strong, Mr. Perdue, Mr. Hurbert Hall, Mrs. Pannell, Miss Pannell, Mrs. and Miss Brown, Mrs. Dews, Mrs. Baker, Miss S. A. Freeman, Mr. C. W. Wineberg, Miss Chetham, Mr. Randal Hopes, Mrs. Georgia Cordwell, Miss Ellen Ellis, Mr. J. R. Buckman, Mr. C. M. Branham, Mrs. M. Bowles, Mrs. Craig, and Miss Hattie Moses. An address was delivered by Mr. C. M. Branham. Miss Bessie Loving was nandsomely dressed in white silk, Miss Lizzie Anderson was also nandsomely dressed in white silk decorated with flowers, Miss Patience Brown was dressed in black silk also decorated with flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the recipients of many presents from their guests.

### MASONIC NOTES.

NOTICE.

John G. Jones, 33° of Chicago, Ill., a member of the above-named Supreme Council and D. F. Semile, 32°; James O. Holmes, 32°; John N. Adams, 32° and William H. Lee, 32°, members of the several subordinate bodies of the A. A. S. Rite, in the District of Columbia, have taken out articles of incorporation, under the title of The United Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern and Western Jurisdiction. Each of the above-named men have been suspended from the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite by the proper authority of said Rite, and they are now to await further action of the bodies in this jurisdiction having further power, etc., and from the nature of the charges pending against each of them, it is more than likely that they will be expelled from the Rite.

The Triennial Session of the United Supreme Council of the Sovereign, the Grand Inspectors General of the Colored 33d and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Southern and Western Jurisdiction of the United States of America, elected the following officers: Ill. Thornton A. Jackson, 33d P., Sovereign Grand Commander, Washington, D. C.; Richard H. Freeman, Lieut. Grand Commander, Baltimore, Md.; Ill. James H. Hill, Grand Prior, Richmond, Va.; Ill. Peter Harris, 33d Grand Chancellor, Kansas City, Mo.; Ill. J. W. Tancil Grand Treas., Washington, D. C.; Ill. F. Revells, Grand Secretary General, Washington, D. C.; Ill. John H. Burrill, Grand Treasurer General, Washington, D. C.; Ill. James O. Shmpfield, 33d acting Grand Secretary General, No. 1828 O street, n. w., Washington, D. C. Ill. E. A. Williams, Grand Auditor General, New Orleans, La.; Ill. S. R. Watts, Asst. Gr. Auditor General, Washington. D. C.; Ill. James Dean, Gr. M. of Ceremonies, West, Fla.; Ill. James H. Lucis, Grand Chamberlain, San Francisco, Cal.; Ill. W. L. Payne, First Grand Equery, Louis ville, Ky.; Ill. J. W. Montgomery Second Grand Equery, Detroit, Mich.; Ill. J. C. Richards, Grand Registrar, Canada; Ill. [illegible] Grand Sword Bearer, Ill. [illegible] Ill. Philip [illegible]ld, State Meek-


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Nov. 9 tf.

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Oct 12, '95—1 yr.


A great program should have been prepared.

Is Editor Mitchell in it, or Rev. Brown?

The Norfolk Recorder says that Rev. Brown is in it.


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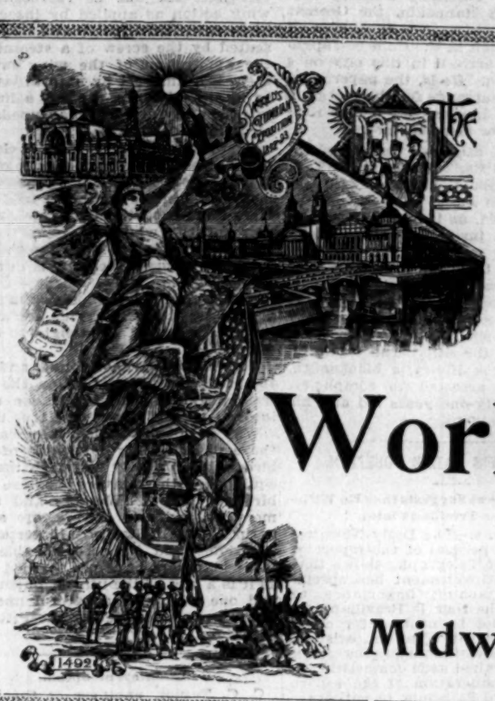

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If so, do they fit you? Do they wear well? Do they satisfy you? If not, come and talk with us. We can please you on prices fit, comfort and wear.

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Childs' Dongola hand sewed spring heel shoes, 5 to 8, 49c
Childs Red and Gray Slippers, worth $10 at 75c.
Misses Red, Tan, and Gray Slippers, $1.75 value, at $1.00
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Boys and Youths' Tan Shoes, latest spring styles 2.00 at $1.50
Men's Russia, hand sewed, in all styles $2.49,
Men's Black and Tan low shoes, $1.98,
The nlya few of the many bargains we areoffering
Our line of Fine Men and Women Shoes ranging in price from $3 to $5 are as equally cheap according to quality as the ones enumerated

ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE.

THE BEE COUPON.

Say you saw it in The BEE

Cut this out and take it to the above named store and get a pair of shoes at reduced rates.

THE ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE

706 7th STREET, N. W.

## ...SGIVING PROCLAMATION.

**The President issues the Customary Document—November 28 the Date.**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—The customary Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by the President yesterday, as follows:

A Proclamation.—By the President of the United States:

The constant goodness and forbearance of Almighty God which have been vouchsafed to the American people during the year which is just past call for their sincere acknowledgment and devout gratitude.

To the end, therefore, that we may with thankful hearts unite in extolling the loving care of our Heavenly Father I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 28th day of the present month of November, to be kept and observed by all our people.

On that day let us forego our usual occupations, and in our accustomed places of worship join in rendering thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift for the bounteous returns that have rewarded our labors in the fields and in the busy marts of trade, for the peace and order that have prevailed throughout the land, for our protection from pestilence and dire calamity, and for the other blessings that have been showered upon us from an open hand.

And with our thanksgiving let us humbly beseech the Lord to so incline the hearts of our people unto Him that He will not leave us nor forsake us as a nation, but will continue to us His mercy and protecting care, guiding us in the path of national prosperity and virtue and keeping alive within us a patriotic love for the free institutions which have been given to us as our national heritage.

And let us also on the day of our thanksgiving especially remember the poor and needy, and by deeds of charity let us show the sincerity of our gratitude.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Signed,)

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and in the one hundred and twentieth year of the independence of the United States.

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY,
Secretary of State.

## UNLUCKY LONG ISLAND R. R.

**One Man Killed and Another Man and a Woman Injured in Brooklyn.**

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 5.—One man was killed and another man and a woman were injured last night at Atlantic avenue and Enfield street by an engine of the Long Island Railroad. The dead man was Bernard Callahan, forty years old. The injured are Mrs. Mary A. Peterson, of No. 1053 Park place, and an unknown man, who is lying in St. Mary's Hospital in an unconscious condition with a fractured skull and bruises about the body.

The wagon was struck in the centre, cutting it in two and throwing Callahan, who was driving, and the unknown man into the roadway. Some of the broken pieces of the wagon flew across the tracks with great force, striking Mrs. Peterson, who was waiting to cross. When the train was stopped Callahan was found lying about twenty feet from the spot where the wagon was struck, and he died before medical aid reached him.

**Jumped Into Niagara.**

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 5.—About 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man giving his name as James Hodges, of Philadelphia, who said that he was connected with the Fourth Battalion of Pennsylvania, jumped from near the centre of the Bath Island bridge into the rapids. The onlookers were powerless to stop him and watched him as he was carried along by the rushing water over the last reef between the bridge and the falls. Suddenly the body stopped and it is now lodged just below Every Rock and just above Chapin Island, in plain sight from the shore. In years past such a lodgment would have been impossible, but the water is very low now. The suicide was about sixty-four years old. He wore a dark blue G. A. R. coat, dark trousers and short gray whiskers. His clothing was rather shabby.

**"Free Cuba" Was the Text.**

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—"Free Cuba" was the text for the speakers who addressed 3,000 people in the Academy of Music last night at a mass meeting held to express sympathy with the Cubans. The meeting was addressed by A. K. McClure, editor of the Times, and a number of other prominent citizens of Philadelphia. Resolutions were adopted calling on the National Government to protest to Spain that the United States does not approve of her course in Cuba, and if the protest should be unheeded to enforce it by arms.

**The "Katy" Flyer Wrecked.**

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 5.—The "Katy" flyer, north bound for St. Louis, and the Santa Fe limited, south bound from St. Louis, the two fastest trains in Texas, plunged into a right angle collision at the crossing of the two roads just inside the southern limits of the city about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The engineers and firemen jumped from their engines and were not hurt. Several cars and the engines were badly wrecked and several passengers were slightly injured.

**Killed by a Runaway.**

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 5.—A team of horses became frightened yesterday afternoon on Tulip street near Church and ran upon the sidewalk where four children were standing. All escaped except four-year-old Emma Janke, who was knocked down and trampled to death by the frenzied animals. The other three escaped by a very narrow margin.

**Five Chinamen Executed.**

London, Nov. 5.—A dispatch received in this city from Shanghai says that five of the leaders in the massacre of Christians at Kucheng were executed at Foo Chow yesterday. It is calculated that a hundred men who were implicated in the massacre escaped scot free.

William D. Morange, a well-known lawyer and author of Albany, fell three stories down an elevator shaft in the Albany Argus building, and was killed. He was nearly seventy years of age.

Henry C. Leyerzaf, a barber of New Haven, Conn., is about to go to Spain. He has received a communication to the effect that he is heir to a big estate in that country. Leyerzaf's father was an admiral in the French navy and married a Spanish noblewoman.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says that Col. Von Hannekin, the German officer who took a prominent part on the side of China in the Chinese-Japanese war, has arrived in this city on a special mission. He is, the paper says, empowered to arrange for the reorganization of the Chinese army on the Russian, French or German model.

A. J. Sewell, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of McGregor, Tex., has been arrested, charged with the robbery of the bank. Sewell left the vault door open, as it had a time lock. The steel safe inside was also unlocked by him by means of the combination. Fifteen thousand dollars in gold and currency was taken out, and dynamite then placed inside. The door was then closed, so that the bolts projecting from the sides rested against the outer sides of the safe. The explosion followed. Frank Henry, a blacksmith, has also been arrested for complicity. Sewell is twenty-one years old and his family is prominent.

## SALISBURY'S FALSE POSITION.

**London Daily News Suggests that He Withdraw the Trinidad Claim.**

London, Nov. 5.—The Daily News today says: "A perusal of the report of the Ministry of Telegraphs shows that the Brazilian Government has special reasons for attaching importance to Trinidad. If the rock is Brazilian territory, it cannot be utilized for cable purposes in opposition to the existing systems, the Government having given a guarantee against such competition.

"Careful consideration of the report may assist Lord Salisbury to withdraw from what appears to be a false position, doubtless assumed under the misapprehension of some of the facts involved."

## MURDER BY WHOLESALE.

**Brother and Sister Charged With a Series of Crimes in Germany.**

Berlin, Nov. 5.—At Prenzlow to-day Herman Springstein, a store keeper, and his married sister, Augusta Bock, were tried on the charge of poisoning Springstein's wife last March, and also of having committed a series of murders between 1888 and 1892.

In that period, Springstein's parents, Augusta Bock's husband, her son and another woman, are said to have been poisoned, with the view of obtaining the money for which their lives were insured.

## ALL DUE TO THE ABBE.

**He Wanted to Get the Marquise De Nayve's Fortune.**

Bourges, Nov. 5.—The trial of the Marquis de Nayve, charged with the murder of his stepson, was continued here today. A former governess to the prisoner's daughter testified that all the misery in the family was due to the sinister influence of the Abbe Rousselot, who wanted to break up the household and thus get the wife's fortune.

The court will sit to-morrow until the case is finished.

## INSURGENTS HANG NEGROES.

**They Also Derail a Train by the Use of a Dynamite Bomb.**

Havana, Nov. 5.—It is announced that the insurgents have hanged six negroes to trees in the Plateabos, District of Cabarian, province of Santa Clara.

Near Guasimal, not far from Santi Espiritus, also in the province of Santa Clara, the insurgents have derailed a train by the use of a dynamite bomb.

**Saved From a Ducking.**

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 4.—Miss Esther F. Jacques, of Westfield, was arraigned before Judge McCormick Saturday as a common scold. Under the old blue laws of the State a person who pleaded guilty to being a common scold was ducked in a pond. Some of the spectators thought that the Judge would sentence Esther Jacques to be ducked, but Judge McCormick announced, after a consultation with her mother, that he had decided to suspend sentence in the case of Miss Jacques. He then released her on her own recognizance, and said that if another complaint was made against her he would be forced to sentence her to some punishment.

**Planned to Escape.**

Minneapolis, Nov. 4.—Harry Hayward, convicted of the murder of Catherine Ging, planned a wholesale delivery of the prisoners in Hennepin County jail, to take place last night. A woman who visits a relative in jail was to take in a dozen revolvers. At a signal the men were to start a sham fight in the corridor, and when the jailer appeared he was to be overpowered and the escape made. The men were to fight their way out if resistance were offered. A coil of rope was discovered in one of the cells when a search was made.

**Sir Julian's Proposition.**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador had a conference with Secretary Olney and his purpose was to propose in behalf of the British Government joint action to a limited extent in Turkey to insure the safety of citizens of Great Britain and America resident in that country. It is believed that Secretary Olney has not yet returned an answer to the proposal.

**Trying to Burn an Infant's Home.**

Cleveland, Nov. 5.—Seven attempts were made on Saturday and Sunday to set fire to the Speed Home for Infants, in which twenty-six waifs are supported by charity. Servants and police are patrolling the premises, but have not yet caught the incendiary.

**Fire in the Palmer Paper Factory.**

Corinth, Nov. 2.—The Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company works at Palmer were badly damaged by fire last night. The estimated damage is $5,000. The insurance is ample.

**Warrant for Dr. Sherman.**

Panama, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Justice Cross, of this village, has issued a warrant for the arrest of Dr. James Douglass for complicity in the Sherman murder. Dr. Douglass is a brother of Charles Douglass, who is now under arrest.

## AERIAL TRAVEL.

**Limitations Which Surround Animals in Their Flight.**

It is evident that not one of these would-be flying machine men has ever seriously undertaken to solve the problem mentally. There is but one way or getting through the air by mechanical action, and that is by cleavage. There are really only two forms of cleavage, the one as represented by wing action as applied by insects and birds, the other a rotary action as represented by the screw of a steamer. To the application of the wing principle there is a limit set by natural law, just as in animal forms there is a limit set to either bipedal or quadrupedal construction.

There is, perhaps, no form of cleavage that represents the expenditure of force more economically than wing action as manifested in the flight of a wild goose. Here is an exceptionally large avoirdupois for the wing area, but the bird cannot carry any additional weight. In the birds of prey, the body is lighter in proportion to wing surface—a light, compact frame, but immense muscular action, capable of carrying for a short distance a load of from eight to twelve pounds.

But the limit is soon found, and there is not a winged creature on the earth weighing fifty pounds that can mount into the air and cleave as a true flyer.

Why do not the ostrich, the great auk, the emu and other congeners of these bird tribes properly fly, since they are equipped with cleavers as are other birds of flight? Walkers and swimmers, as well as flyers, are all, by natural law, limited within certain restrictions, and it is remarkable that these inventors have not learned this, as it is a fact of the utmost importance and one which, in a careful analysis, must early disclose itself.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**A Contest of Speed.**

C. C. Taylor, engineer of the Pablo Railroad, has pulled the throttle for thirty-six years, and during that time has had many novel experiences, but Sunday he had one that had no parallel to his life's history.

It was during the run from Pablo to Jacksonville. About eight miles this side of Pablo is Cedar Swamp, a tangled morass in which bear, wildcats, deer, and even panthers have often been killed. When about half way through the swamp an immense buck, wild-eyed and lathered with sweat, made a leap of twenty-five feet on to the track, within sixty feet of the engine. An instant later there was a crash of the underbush, and out of it came an immense panther, running so fast that he seemed to be level with the ground. He was so eager to catch the game ahead of him that he had no eye for the train.

Passengers in the five coaches did not know of the exciting race gowing on ahead of the cowcatcher, but they did notice that there was a series of quick and successive jerks, and that the train was spinning along through the swamp at a whizzing pace. It was at this time that Engineer Taylor resolved to take a hand in the race himself. He pulled the trottle wide open.

The deer was 100 yards ahead, and the panther was thirty yards behind the deer. The deer was barely holding his own. Something seemed to be the matwith him, for he didn't run as he should. The deer keep the track for a half mile. Before he left the track, however, the engine crawled upon the panther. He heard the rumbling of the wheels and the trembling of the track, and he quickly got out of the way, hiding in an underbush by a series of successive graceful leaps.

The deer did not quit the track until a quarter of a mile further on. He took to the open pine woods to the opposite side to that which the panther had leaped, and the last seen of him he was still running like chain lightning.

Conductor Rogero went ahead to see what was up when the train was running so fast, but only got there in time to see the deer scudding through the woods. He told a few of the passengers, but none of them was fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the buck.

Mr. Rogero says that deer have frequently jumped on the track on the Pablo run, and before this have had a race with the train, but this is the first time that he ever heard of a panther getting mixed up in any of the incidents.—Florida Times-Union.

**The Age of Earth and Sun.**

Lord Kelvin, P. R. S., was the first to overthrow the school of geologists and biologists called Uniformitarians, who believe that the operations of Nature on the earth has been going on the same as now for an infinitude of time, by attempting to calculate the age of the earth as a cooled and solid body. His estimate, based on data necessarily incomplete, was that the crusted earth, fit for the support of vegetable or animal life, could not be less than ten or twenty million, or more than four hundred million years old. Since he published this result, which was discredited at the time, geologists have modified their conceptions, and even come to the conclusion that, after all, the time allowed is quite, if not amply, sufficient. Dr. Clarance King, one of our most eminent American geologists, has calculated from geological data that all the stratified rocks could very well have been produced by the action of water in twenty-four million years.

Quite recently, however, Professor John Perry, F. R. S., has questioned Lord Kelvin's estimate, and assuming that his lordship did not allow enough for the greater conducting power of rocks for heat at high temperatures, has calculated that the age of the earth is one hundred and twenty times what Lord Kelvin made it, or a matter of thousands of millions of years. Lord Kelvin, thus challenged, has reverted to the subject and made experiments, only to discover that so far from rocks conducting better when heated, they appear to conduct worse, so that, if anything, the lower figures of his former estimate are probably more correct. This result also agrees with Dr. King's conclusions, and with the age of the sun as calculated by Helmholtz, Newcomb, and Kelvin, at fifteen or twenty million years, for in accordance with the nebular hypothesis of Laplace, the sun and planets originated in the same nebula.

Poverty shared is usually poverty doubled.

## ENGLISH AS IT IS WRITTEN.

**Queer Phrases of Native and Foreign Book Makers.**

All editors are astonished at the poor English written by many of their would-be contributors, whose spelling and penmanship indicate that they have had a fair degree of education. Usually this stupidity in the use and choice of words seems to arise from a lack in the sense of humor. Even a university course, as every one knows, cannot make up for this essential quality, which is absolutely necessary to literary success. A writer need not be humorous, but he must have a quick perception of what is ridiculous in order to avoid making himself so.

Thus, only a person deficient in this vital respect could have written of her heroine that she had "deep, dark hair;" that she had "that rareness of expression which baffles the most learned to understand;" that "Maud had grown weary of setting in the porch;" that her lips were "wreahted in a smile that strangely reminded me of an angel;" and that "her strange nature enchained my fancy." Also, only such a one, or a person phenomenally ignorant, could conclude a stanza of poetry, as did one young woman, with the line:

May gladness and joy be your doom.

This individual may have been related to him who chanted:

"Oh, put me in no sepulcher,
Or dim vault, sad and gloomy;
But let my narrow bed be lain
Within some meadow roomy."

When even native Americans make such havoc with their language it is not singular that foreigners have severe struggles to master it. Translators who consider themselves competent to express in English the literature of their own lands sometimes prove themselves amusingly unequal to the task. This was the case with the courageous gentleman who sent to an editor a story containing the following passages:

"He said with an air of a most despising disdain."

"His whole attire gave him a most distinguished and gentlemanly appearance."

"'Oh!' bursted Marguerite, terrified."

"To solicit in the name of the Germaine republic the annexation of his native city to France."

"He wore velvet trouser, all spotted with ink."

"He was beginning to resume himself."

"It seemed as though his heart would bound from its envelope."

"She gave him by look a most eloquent thank."

"The rain, pushed by the wind, beated his handsome face."

A distinguished foreigner, whose works had been successfully introduced into America by a well-known publisher, wrote him a grateful letter, in which occurred these sentences: "You built up fame for me whole the world over * * * me, who did not proceed the study of English further than 'yes' and 'no.' Yet this is a strange world, and I marvel at the fame I have been bestowed upon. * * * Well," he adds, modestly, "the American have plenty of money, and they part with it when best humbugged. (P. T. Barnum.) My regards to all friends whose names I have managed to forget. My special requests to the old gentleman who heard loud, and the school teacher miss."

Another wrote, under similar circumstances: "Accept my the best thanks for your venerable help in my troubles. As long as I will live I will think how I can revange your kindness."—Kate Upson Clark in The Outlook.

**A Surprising Yankee Woman.**

"In northern New England I recently met a fat woman," said a New Yorker, "who ought to inspire all victims of adipose tissue. I was driving with a native when she came along the road. She was positively enormous, and would have looked unpleasantly big had it not been for her pleasant, frank face. She nodded to my companion, who returned the salutation with more deference than I had observed in his manner toward any one else. After we had passed her he said that she was the wealthiest woman in the mountains.

"'You wouldn't think so to see the way she works,' he added, 'for she does about as much as any two men around here. She has the biggest and finest farm within twenty miles, and she works it all herself. Of course she has some one to help her in haying time, but she does her own plowing and seeding and can toss more hay than any man I ever saw. Fat? Well, she is a pretty big woman. She weighs nearly 300, but she don't mind that, and it don't interfere with her getting around, either. You just try walking with her and see if you can keep up with her. I can't. I bought some hay from her last week, and when I went to get it she told me she would pack it in the wagon if I would throw it up to her. Well, she kept me working until I thought my arms would break, and the way she stamped down that hay was a caution. It was all I could do to get it out again, it was packed so hard. You saw her walking now. Well, that's what she calls taking a constitutional after her work. She will cover ten miles easy.

"'Mind you, she has not got to work, and she is not stingy, either. Her sister is traveling all the time. She goes to Europe, to the seashore, and everywhere. She's away now. They are both of them well educated and very liberal to the poor. No one has to ask twice at that house, but tramps have to be mighty polite. Several of them who tried the other thing with this one found themselves out in the road so quick they didn't know what had struck them. She says she works for the love of it, and when she has to quit she will give up living.'

"From inquiries that I made afterward I learned that this woman was a lady in every sense of the word, well-mannered, genial, and a good conversationalist. Her marvellous strength and abundant animal spirits impelled her to do hard work for the pleasure of it."—New York Sun.

**Distrust.**

Sally—An' after we are married will you keep on lovin' me?

Rube—I'll love you till—till the cows come home, as the feller says.

"Yass, an' then go down to the grocery an' let me do all the milkin'."—Indianapolis Journal.

If you want the truth read the BEE.

ATTENTION! LADIES!

All who are desirous of having their hair straightened, by the latest most harmless process causing the hair to grow straight thick and lustrous, should call at this office or address Miss E. T. T. Box S Bee office. Call and get a bottle of "RATIAU" better known as

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The Southern Railway is the only line which enters and lands passengers in the Exposition Grounds, and no effort or expense has been spared by the management in the improvement of its roadbed, increasing the number of its coaches and inaugurating its own dining car service preparatory to handling expeditiously and comfortably the heavy travel to and from Atlanta during the Cotton States and International Exposition, which opens September 18 and closes December 31, 1895.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays, from September 17 to December 24, inclusive, excursion tickets will be sold from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga., at $14.00, good for return 10 days from date of sale.

Excursion tickets will be sold every day from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, from Washington at $19.25, good for return 20 days from date of sale, and excursion tickets for the entire Exposition season with final limit of January 7, 1896, will be sold from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, at $26.25.

Map folders furnished and Pullman Sleeping Car reservations made upon application.

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## DAVIS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

**Gen. Miles and Editor Henry Watterson Have It Out.**

Some months ago I happened to be at a dinner in New York, when this subject came up, and I heard the story from the lips of Gen. Miles. Always careful to respect the confidence of the table, I hesitate to commit a record of what was said on this occasion to paper, but in justice to Gen. Miles it seems proper to do so.

The dinner was given by John W. Mackay, the bonanza king and president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, at his rooms on Fifth avenue, and the persons present besides the host were Gen. Miles, Henry Watterson, Col. Ochiltree, Capt. Maus, of the army, Clarence Mackay and myself. We had been seated only a few minutes when Watterson was asked about his authority for the story that at the Hampton Roads peace conference Mr. Lincoln had said to Vice-President Stephens, one of the Confederate commissioners, in effect: "Write down a restored union and you may have whatever other terms you please." Watterson gave his authority, and having occasion to mention Jefferson Davis said of him, among other things: "Mr. Davis did not have the confidence and affection of the Southern people, but when they put him in irons we realized that he was to be made the martyr of the cause, the scapegoat of the Confederacy, and then we were in honor bound to stand by him to a man. There are two ex-Confederates at this table besides myself, and they will bear me out in this statement."

"But, Mr. Watterson," said Gen. Miles," I must take exception to what you say. Mr. Davis was not put in irons for being a Confederate or for being President of the Confederacy. I am the man who executed that order and know what I am talking about."

"Oh, well," replied Watterson, "I did not mean to bring up that question. When I said irons I spoke figuratively."

"But since the question has come up," resumed Gen. Miles, "let me have my say. I want you as an ex-Confederate to know the facts."

There was some further sparring, but Gen. Miles finally managed to tell his story. "There was no disposition," he said, "to make Mr. Davis suffer for the sins of his people, and there was no question of martyrdom in the case. Let me recall the circumstances. Mr. Davis was not a soldier. He made no claim to have surrendered. On the contrary, he said, defiantly, that he had never surrendered and never would, and as a matter of fact, he never did. He was a fugitive from justice, with a price upon his head, and was caught while trying to escape from our cavalry. The War Department had declared him an outlaw and offered a reward of $100,000 for his apprehension. He was charged, not with participation in the rebellion, either as civilian or as a soldier, but, justly or unjustly, with being an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln and of Secretary Seward."

"Nonsense!" said Watterson; "he was nothing of the kind. You know that, General."

"I know nothing about it one way or the other. I was a soldier, and as such had no business to question the official declaration of my superiors. What I did know was that the authorities at Washington, for good or sufficient reasons to them, had declared Jefferson Davis an outlaw, and an accomplice in assassination, and had put a price on his head. As such an officer or soldier apprehending him would have been justified in putting him in irons as soon as he was captured. But this was not done. He came to Fortress Monroe with free hands and feet and remained so until orders were received to shackle him. Those orders came to me as commandant of the post, and they were obeyed as a matter of course, but with all possible consideration for the prisoner. The irons were small—mere toys in appearance—but they were irons all the same. Mr. Davis resisted in accordance with his settled and avowed policy of making the worst of every incident of his incarceration, and resisting, it was necessary to use force, but no more force than was absolutely necessary was used. That is the whole story. No soldier could object to the way in which the order was executed, or, if he does, he does not know the first duty of a soldier."

The point made by Gen. Miles as to the charges under which Davis was held and imprisoned was new to the three Southern men present. Continuing as to the treatment of Davis while in prison, Gen. Miles said: "No man so accused was ever so well treated, although every effort was made to create a different impression, and on which Davis did his best to stimulate. Personally, I felt deeply the responsibility of my charge; it was not one that any soldier would seek nor one that any true soldier could evade. I realized that if Davis escaped by any chance there would be an ineffaceable stain on his custodians. I realized also that if he were shot, as he certainly would have been if he attempted to escape, nothing would convince his friends and the Southern people generally that he had not been foully dealt with. The same consideration applied to every detail of his treatment and diet. There was reason to believe that he was ready to take his own life. He showed a disposition to starve himself to death. I gave the surgeon the strictest charge to tempt his appetite with any food in the market, and personally examined and approved his dietary. No dainty was forbidden to the table. Not that he was to be pampered or coddled, but that he should be humanely as well as justly treated, knowing that should anything happen to his health while in custody those in authority over him and the Government itself would be held strictly accountable, and liable to censure, not by his sympathizers, but the public at large and at the bar of history."

Every one present was impressed by this recital. Gen. Miles spoke with soldierly frankness and with only a natural tinge of feeling. Mr. Watterson himself acknowledged that he had made out a good case, whether from a Union or Confederate point of view, and before the dinner was over he extended to the General a most cordial invitation to be his guest at the Grand Army reunion in Louisville.—Moses P. Handy, in the Chicago Times-Herald.

A maiden writes: "Can ... of how to change the ... which all the yout... Certainly we ca... will call it go...

A woman who throws herself at a mans head will soon find herself at his feet.

It is a mistake to consider marriage merely as a scheme of happiness. It is also a bond of service and is the most ancient form of that social ministration which God has ordained for all human beings.

The man who spreads laughter through his life, even when he misses a train by his wife giving him a late breakfast, or when his wife goes visiting and he has to eat a cold supper and even laughs when he finds a button off his shirt is the fellow that is needed but seldom found.

A man whose ha! ha! reaches from one end of the street to the other may be the same fellow who scolded his wife and spanked the baby and his laughter is like the crackling of thorns under a pot.

The trick of always seeing the bright side, or, if the matter has no bright side of shining up in the dark one, is a very important faculty and one of the things no person should be without.

The Irish phrase is, "we are not all born with the sunshine in our hearts," but we can certainly cultivate a cheer ful sense of humor if we only try.

Girls if you want to be a good household Angel, do laugh. Although your biscuits may not be just right and you may forget to sew on your husband's dislocated buttons! If he finds you with a bright face, he will think of solid comfort, which is pleasantness and will soon decide that you are all that could be required and that life is a pepetual season of joy.

That there is no royal road to fame and fortune all know who have followed the career of successful men and women, hence we should not become discouraged when we are enterprising enough to seek a higher sphere and our efforts are cried down by a would be enemy.

When a man loves his wife, a rose in her hair, a new frock, a bonnet differently trimmed, will revive in him the very emotion that he felt when he held her in his arms the first time.

The constant aim of a good wife is to be interesting to her husband, love feeds on trifles, on illusion and suggestion and women should cultivate the art of being interesting if they want to be pleasing in the sight of their husbands and become his confidante and chum.

Love as a man may other women, there first should stand the love of his mother, gaze as he may on other faces, his mother's face should still be the fairest, bend as he is to other influences, still over all, reaching to him from long gone years shoul be a mothers influence.

Women of 30 and over may remember when a bracelet of black velvet or silk was worn about the wrist, but no young girl must recollect it for the world, or it will be what the small boy calls "a dead give away."

A good many people are great in spots only, but tis well to be great all over. A great soul, a great body and a great brain united, will form a great character.

## IMPORTANT NEGRO MEETINGS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Important meetings, in which prominent colored people through-out the country will take part will take place at the Atlanta Exposition on the following dates:

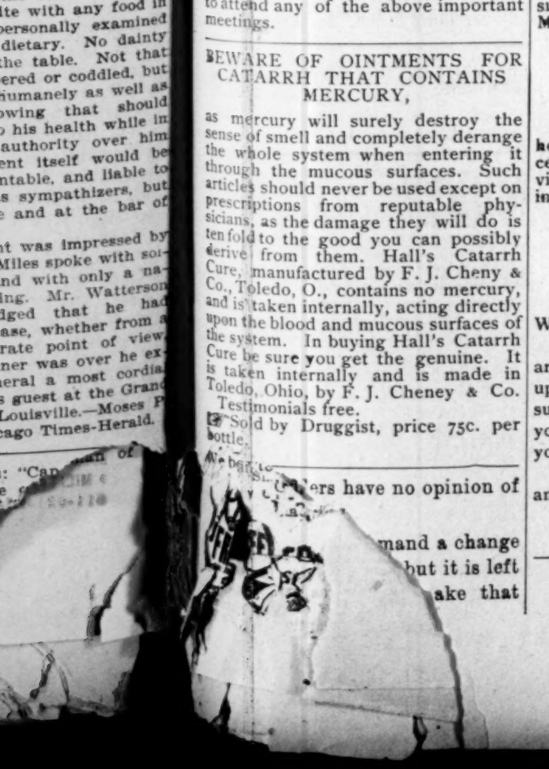
Nov. 11th Military day; Nov. 12th A. M. E. Church day; Nov. 13th A. M. E. Zion Church day; Nov. 14th C. M. E. Church day; Nov. 14th Baptist day; Nov. 15th Congretional Church day, with a great inter-national church meeting at night. Nov. 16th sight seeing; Nov. 18th Colored Doctors' day; Nov. 19th Colored Lawyer's day; Nov. 20th Banker's, Farmer's, Mechanic's and Business Men's day; Nov. 21st Colored Press Convention; Nov. 22nd and 23rd National Convention Colored Young Men's Christian Association.

We beg to advise our readers that the Southern Railway has, through its General Agent, Mr. L. S. Brown, arranged to attach extra coach or coaches to the "Exposition Flyer," leaving Washington 4:30 P. M. daily, arrives in Atlanta 10:20 A. M. following day, for the accommodation of the visitors to Atlanta to attend any of the above important meetings.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAINS MERCURY,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheny & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggist, price 75c. per bottle.



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## EIGHT PAGES.

THE NEWSIEST AND BEST JOURNAL PUBLISHED.

The Washington BEE is no doubt the newsiest and best journal published by an Afro-American in this country.

The BEE contains more news than any two weeklies published anywhere in the United States.

Here is what our exchanges say:

### THE BEE HIVE DUMPED.

[From the American Star.]

Washington newspaper publishers are getting up in the world. Friend Cooper has removed the Colored American's old hat and put on a regular "Dunlap" headgear, while Brother Chase politely dumped the "old hive" and procured a brand new hive with artistic cells, and of course the Bee is humming. Both papers are beautiful. We like to see it, if we can't.

### "BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

[From the Texas Freeman.]

We are just a trifle late in saying so, but the Washington Bee has made mechanical changes that improve its appearance and reflect credit on the management.

[From the Appeal.]

The Washington Bee recently made considerable improvement in its appearance and enlarged its size to a quarto. Since his late little unpleasantness Chase seems to be "stronger than ever."

[From Newspaperdom.]

The Washington (D. C.) BEE has been enlarged and substantially improved. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

[From the Fourth Estate.]

### THE BEE BUSIER THAN EVER.

The Washington (D. C.) BEE has been enlarged and substantially improved. It is now an eight-page paper. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

[From the Southern Forge.]

The Washington BEE comes to us this week in great shape. It has a new head and twice the size. Brother Chase is going ahead. And if you bother the Bee you'll get "stinged."

[From the Alexandria Leader.]

The Washington BEE has purchased an entire new outfit. The Bee will be issued as eight-page paper. May success attend the Bee.

[From the Evening Star.]

### ENLARGED TO EIGHT PAGES.

The Washington BEE appeared Saturday, enlarged and substantially improved, as an eight-page paper. It also presented many illustrated features, including portraits of Major Moore, Commissioner Ross and other Districtofficials and prominent citizens. The general tone and character of the Bee sustain the place and name it has made for itself under the editorial management of William Calvin Chase.

The leading editorial Saturday pledges support to Gov. McKinley's candidacy for President.

[From the Western Optic.]

The Washington, D. C., BEE is out in a new dress of type, and with its improved make-up now ranks with the foremost Negro newspapers in America. May the Bee improve each shining hour.

[From the Athens Clipper.]

The last issue of the Washington BEE presents a very pleasant appearance to the public. It has eight pages abounding in rich reading matter. Editor Chase has lost none of his old time vigor in wielding the pen. The Clipper congratulates the Bee and hopes it and its editor may live many years to sting the enemies of the race.

[From the Baltimore Standard.]

The Washington BEE comes to us this week in an eight-page form, and much improved every way. Editor Chase is to be congratulated.

[From the Chicago A. M. E. Record.]

The Washington BEE came out last week, considerably improved. It is now a six-column quarto, and has the appearance of property stamped upon all of its departments.

### THE STING OF THE BEE.

From the Wide Wake.

Here's to you editor Chase on the successful appearance of The BEE. May it continue to sting the wayward

### HEWING TO THE LINE.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Brother Chase, of the BEE, is still hewing to the line in Washington. He certainly has the courage of his convictions. A recorder of deeds in Washington cuts no figure with Chase.

### CONGRATULATES THE BEE.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.,
October 12, 1895.

W. Calvin Chase.

Dear Sir: Inclosed find check for the amount I owe you. I congratulate you upon the improvement of the new issue of your paper. I am glad to see you are aiming aright for the future as you have always done in the past.

With best wishes for your success, I am, yours, respectfully,

Mrs. M. A. HAGAN.

Read the BEE next week.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

AGE AND EXPERIENCE IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Contemplated Retirement of Palmer, of Illinois — Our Foreign Affairs — Senator Chandler's Warlike Utterance—Criticisms of the Navy.

Special Washington Letter.

The announcement by Senator Palmer, of Illinois, that he will retire from the Senate at the close of his present term is no doubt made in view of coming political combinations in Illinois. It can hardly be owing to age or decreptitude, for the Senator, although well along in the seventies, is still vigorous both mentally and physically, and he has been a forceful representative of his great State during the recent debates on the financial and tariff questions.

I do not agree with those who look upon the Senate as the proper forum for "young blood." Few young men are ever successful in the Senate. It is the proper sphere for age and experience. Take Edmunds, of Vermont, for instance. What has his State gained by his retirement? Thurman, of Ohio, was another instance of great loss to a State in the Senate. The knowledge, talents and political experience of these really great statesmen were invaluable to their States, and they should have been kept in harness for at least a couple of terms more. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is an instance of the usefulness of an American statesmen even to great age. He is older than either Gladstone or Bismarck, and yet he never filled his position in the Senate more ably than during the last session of Congress, when his speeches on both the tariff and financial questions were the ripened fruit of great experience and rare scholarship.

Senator Palmer will retire with the good wishes of all. Without being a great orator or leader, he has been a rugged personality, and a worthy representative of the best conservative political thought of the time. As soldier and statesman, his services have been most creditable to himself and valuable to his State and the country. He is a conspicuous instance of an aged man returning to political life after many years of retirement, and successfully meeting the demands of current politics. His re-election to the Senate was practically due to the popular vote of his State. Many believed that it would be the opening wedge for a change of the system of electing United States Senators. But the movement for a constitutional amendment in that direction seems to have died out. I am convinced, however, that we should have more men of rugged honesty and strong principle in the Senate if the people had more direct control of the election of Senators. The later career of Senator Palmer will furnish a fine object lesson when this reform is revived again, as it undoubtedly will be.

The evidence increases that foreign affairs will occupy considerable attention in the next Congress. The Jingoes are rejoicing over the recent rather savage attack by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, upon the foreign policy of the Administration, particularly with respect to Cuba and the Venezue-

Senator Chandler.

lan question. The New Hampshire Senator is rarely disposed to take a conservative view of the Monroe doctrine, and in this instance he sounds the war tocsin in an alarming way. Yet it is believed by many that he represents too strong a sentiment to be ignored, and that a very fiery and perhaps warlike attitude will be assumed by the Republican majority in the next Congress. Recent events in Europe, however, threaten to take the Venezuelan question out of the way. England has too much on her hands in Europe to afford to quarrel with us. The probability is that she will not push matters to extremity in Venezuela, and will be ready to submit her claims to arbitration rather than risk any serious difficulty with the United States on account of the Monroe doctrine.

The Cuban question presents a more serious aspect. Congress will meet in about thirty days, and the time is short for the demonstration of any real power on the part of Spain to crush the rebellion. Late reports show that the rebels are more active than ever, and heavy freshets have prevented any advance movement by the Spanish forces. The rainy season usually ends in November, but it is questionable whether the Spanish army will make an effective advance. Contrary reports regarding the losses of the Spanish forces from fever are received, but they have undoubtedly been heavy. The history of the island shows it to have been the graveyard of the Spanish army. If the insurgents hold out a few months longer, it is doubtful if Spain can afford to continue the enormous loss of life and treasure necessary to keep up an unstable government. If the situation continues as it is, Congress is pretty certain to take the view that the Cuban patriots have earned the right to recognition as belligerents.

Dr. Talmage made rather a spectacular advent into the national capital as assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, as is his wont whe ver he appears. There is some surprise expressed at his locating in Washington, but this will undoubtedly prove an excellent field for his peculiar methods of preaching the Gospel. Washington has a considerable floating population, and the famous divine will not lack hearers. Dr. Sunderland is growing aged, and his health has been feeble for some time, so that he will do but little active work, leaving Talmage practically the guiding head of a church that has numbered more Presidents among its pewholders than any other in Washington.

The curious tendency of the press every once in a while to attack the new ships of our navy needs explanation. A year ago it was the fine cruiser New York that was pronounced a failure. She was credited with more faults than would have been becoming in one of the antiquated wooden tubs of our old navy. Yet when the New York went to the grand celebration of the opening of the Baltic Canal at Kell she was brought into comparison with the best ships in the navies of Europe, and easily outclassed them all. The new battleship Maine is the subject of the latest newspaper attack, which, however, naval experts only laugh at. The Maine has been thoroughly tested at sea by a board of competent naval officers, and found to be a splendid sea boat as she is a powerful fighting ship. It remained for a New York reporter to discover her deficiencies while she was lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, coaling. These attacks on our new navy are purely sensational, and no doubt afford amusement to the scribblers who conduct them, but they show an astonishing disregard of patriotic pride, and the query on all sides is, What do they mean?

The President and family have taken up their abode at Woodley, the President's suburban home, until the advent of cooler weather. No doubt the movements of the President have been influenced to some extent by the unhealthy season and doubts as to the sanitary condition of the White House, which is contiguous to one of the most malarious sections of Washington. It is but a short drive out to Woodley, and the President will be at his desk in the White House daily, as usual, attending to the public business.

## ORGANS GOT MIXED.

TOWNSEND.

A Time That Episcopalian and Methodist Music Wouldn't Chord.

Two mammoth melody-making machines got mixed up and created considerable discord at St. John's Church recently. The new organ, which is to be placed in the church, arrived a few days ago from the manufacturers, and a representative was sent out by the firm to place it in position and get it ready to turn over to the church in perfect order. He arrived yesterday, and started to open the cases containing the various pipes. He had several cases emptied and commenced to assort the contents, when he discovered that the parts did not comply with the plans he held in his hand. They were pieces of pipes for an organ, all right, but he did not recognize them as his firm's make. He was in a dilemma for some time, and did not know how to proceed. He was quite certain he was in the right church, but the pipes did not fit the places.

It was discovered a little later that there was another new pipe organ in the city, shipped from the same place, too, and consigned to the Wesley Monumental Church. The boxes in which the organs were shipped were all marked diamond "H," and not addressed to the purchasers. Although the organs were purchased from different manufacturers, each of them, it appears, use the same shipping mark, and that accounts for the mixing up of the cases by the freight clerks here.—Savannah News

### Prisoners on Their Honor.

Jasper Ramey, one of the moonshiners now in jail here, walked twenty miles to give himself up to the revenue officers. This is not uncommon in the mountain counties. A number of the deputies who make periodical visits to the counties of Pike, Letcher, Knott, Magoffin, etc., have little trouble in arresting the men they are after, while other officers have to fight for their lives. It is said of one of the deputy marshals that whenever he wants a man he simply writes a letter to him informing him that an indictment has been returned against him and that he wants him to meet him on a certain day at a neighboring town. Some of the letters wind up like this: "I also have warrants for several of the other boys (naming them), and I wish you would see them and tell them that I will be in —— on —— and for them to be there." It is said that many of the men make their appearance at the place and time designated.

Several deputy marshals who go to the top of the Cumberland for prisoners occasionally let the men "tend their crops," while they are under arrest. For example, when the deputy started to arrest Jasper Ramey, one of the moonshiners now in jail here, he asked for the privilege of going to his home, which was granted, and he was allowed to go unattended. He returned at the appointed time and was taken to the county jail and asked for the jailer. He was introduced to Mr. Watts and said:

"I have three, shiners, that I brought from Magoffin County. As we came on the train I left my witnesses in my saddle bags, and when we came out of the coach I forgot my saddle bags. I want to know if you will let me put these prisoners in jail here without the papers? I will get the witnesses in a few days, and it will be all right and proper."

Jailer Watts told the man he would accommodate him because of his bad luck. "But where are the prisoners?" said the jailer.

"Oh, them! Well, they're out in town some place. We came in yesterday, and I told them they might knock about the city until I arranged it with you for them to go in here. I'll go out and look them up and bring them in."

In about an hour he returned with three typical mountaineers, who said they had enjoyed looking at the sights of the city very much. They had never been in Louisville before, and thought it a great treat to be able to "ride that free," even though they came as prisoners.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Photographed Through Ice.

A novel feat was performed at the Diamond Ice Company's works in Newport, R. I. A plate of ice was stood on edge just as it was taken out of the tank, and behind this half a dozen persons took their positions, while on the other side a photographer posed his camera. The features could be seen distinctly through the ice.

## THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

### General.

It is still claimed that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will come off, El Paso now being named as the place.

The re-organization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company announce that the deposits of securities under the new plan have been very heavy for the first day.

Ben Powell, a young man of Memphis, Tenn., was assassinated as he entered his home. Richard Johnson, a negro, has been arrested, charged with the crime.

John A. Thomas, of Denver, Col., after being married two weeks to a fifteen-year-old girl, shot and killed himself after unsuccessfully trying chloroform as a means of suicide.

The Nicaraguan commission, through Col. Ludlow, its chairman, has submitted to the President through Secretary Olney its report upon the examination of the route of the canal directed by Congress last season.

Emma Hudson, a factory operative, twenty-one years of age, committed suicide at Utica by jumping into a cistern. A year ago a sister of the deceased committed suicide in the same manner.

The Duke of Cambridge, upon his retirement from the post of commander-in-chief of the forces, has been gazetted chief personal aide-de-camp to the Queen and honorary colonel-in-chief to the forces.

Miss Flagler, whose shooting and killing of a negro boy who was stealing fruit, several months ago, created a sensation, has been indicted for manslaughter by the District of Columbia grand jury.

Sergt. Colberg, of the Northwest Mounted Police at Duck Lake, Manitoba, was shot dead by an Indian cattle thief whose capture he was attempting. The murderer escaped and is still at large.

August Olsen, of New York, thirty-eight years old, committed suicide by hanging himself to a beam in the cellar of his house. He had been out of employment for more than six months and was despondent.

Francis Cuthbert Valentine Shortis, who shot and killed John Loy and Maxime Le Boueuff in the Valley Field cotton mill in March, 1895, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Beauhornois, Quebec.

K. Y. Cruikshank, a prominent citizen of Coburg, Ont., was shot by John Phillips, an old and wealthy resident. Cruikshank is dying. Phillips was found later with his brains blown out, lying on his daughter's grave.

Half the village of Lancaster, a short distance from Cornwall, Ont., was wiped out of existence by fire. The loss, including all the principal stores, hotels and many private residences, amounts to $50,000, with about $10,000 insurance.

Moses J. Loving, a wealthy retired farmer of Leeminister, Mass., aged eighty-two years, committed suicide by strangling himself with a towel. Grief on account of the death of his wife and poor health is said to have been the cause.

San Salvador's Secretary of the Interior has issued instructions to Governors and high port officials under no circumstances to allow Chinese immigration, as it is believed they bring Chinese contagious disease into the country.

An official report that has been made to the Porte states that twenty Armenians attacked the gendarmes at Siverceck in the Province of Diarbekir. In the fight that ensued several Mussulmans were killed. Afterwards the Armenians set fire to the bazar.

Burglars entered the store of S. Y. Tank & Co., the largest Chinese merchandise warehouse in Boston, and blowing open the safe obtained $3,000 in cash and seventeen gold watches.

Jacob Hertzka, well known in the mining market at Vienna, committed suicide by shooting himself.

At Falconer, a suburb of Jamestown, N. Y., H. J. Elmer Legerquist, a Sweed, stabbed his sister, Mrs. James Nebergig, with a knife, inflicting a terrible wound. The affray was the result of domestic difficulties. The woman's injuries will not prove fatal. The would-be assassin has been arrested.

The Oak Ridge Sanitarium at Green Spring, O., a four-story structure, 100 feet square, was destroyed by fire. The forty-eight guests, most of whom were invalids, all escaped, many of them having to be carried from the burning building. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $40,000, with an insurance of $10,000.

Springfield, O., was visited with one of the most disastrous fires in its history Wednesday. The Lagonda Hotel was entirely consumed as the result. The building was a five-story brick and the finest hostelry in the city. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at $100,000, partially insured. Other losses aggregate $75,000.

Edward Stocquelin, a London chalk artist, died in the London streets. He was well known in certain localities for the colored sketches which he rapidly drew with chalks upon the pavements, receiving charitable contributions from those who appreciated his artistic work. Stocquelin was a grandson of Mrs. Siddons, the famous English actress, who died in 1831, and his father was for many years private reader to the Queen.

Chief Deputy United States Marshal Vinson has returned to Spokane, Wash., from the Okangon reservation, bringing news of a most horrible crime perpetrated by two Indians named Choawauska and Poickolpotay. They stole a little twelve-year-old girl, Mary daughter of James Poil, and taking her out in the mountains, repeatedly assaulted her; then tied her up on a wild horse and let her loose. For nearly two days the horse wandered about the wilderness with the senseless girl securely strapped upon its back. Thus she was found by a party of searchers out looking for her. The child was restored to consciousness with great difficulty, when she related the story of her terrible sufferings. The country is being scoured for the Indians and if caught a terrible revenge is in store for them.

and a Legislature. The latter will have the choosing of a United States Senator to succeed William B. Allison. The candidates for Governor were Francis Marion Drake, Rep.; Washington Irving Babb, Dem.; Sylvester Cram, People's Party, and Frank Bacon, Prohibitionist. Drake, Rep., has 75,000 to 80,000 plurality.

### COLORADO.

The elections in Colorado were for county officers. A light vote was cast in many counties, due to a snow storm lasting most of the day. In the three larger counties, Arapahoe, El Paso and Pueblo, the Republican party seems to be defeated. In Denver the interest in the election was intense, and the fusion ticket has probably won. Armstrong for Sheriff is certainly elected over Webb, the Republican candidate. The women voted about as generally as the men.

### NEBRASKA.

Nebraska elected a Judge of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University. There were five tickets in the field, Republican, Silver Democrats Sound Money Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists.

Incomplete returns show that Norval Rep., has carried the State by about 20,000 over Maxwell, Pop., for Supreme Court Justice. In Omaha the Republican ticket, backed by the A. P. A., has beaten the combined Democratic and Citizen parties by 1,000 to 2,000. W. J Broatch, Rep., being elected Mayor by about 1,000 votes over C. H. Brown Democrat and Citizens. The county has also gone Republican by about 2,000. It looks like the election of every Republican nominee, even the famous Judge Scott pulling through.

### UTAH.

The supreme issue in Utah was Statehood. Approval of the new constitution would make the Territory the Forty-fifth State of the Union.

The election passed off very quietly. Sufficient returns have not yet been received to show with any degree of certainty what the result will be, but present indications are that the vote will remain substantially as it was last year except that the Populist vote for Lawrence for Governor will cut down the majority for Wells, Rep., and that Roberts, Dem., candidate for Congress, will run ahead of his ticket, and materially reduce Allen's majority. The Republicans will apparently control both branches of the Legislature. The constitution is adopted by an overwhelming majority. Salt Lake City has gone Republican by 800 majority.

### ILLINOIS.

Chicago—680 precincts give Ball, Rep., for Superior Judge, 57,865; Morrison, Dem., 37,478.

### MISSISSIPPI.

The Democratic majority for State officers in Mississippi is estimated at 50,000.

### MICHIGAN.

Detroit—Mayor Pingree is elected for his fourth term by upwards of 10,000 plurality over Goldwater, Dem. His majority is over 5,000 greater than two years ago. The Republican city ticket is elected and the Common Council will contain three more Republican Aldermen than last year. Of sixteen Aldermen chosen but three or four are Democrats.

### VIRGINIA.

Virginia elected a House of Delegates and half the members of the Senate. The new Senators will vote for a United States Senator to succeed John W. Daniel, Dem., whose term expires March 3, 1899. The Democrats have succeeded by decreased majorities, but they will have three-fourths of the total membership of the Legislature. The Republicans made some important gains. Botetourt, heretofore strongly Democratic, went Republican by 50. Fitz Hugh Lee's brother, Major Dar M. Lee, was beaten by a Republican in Stafford.

### KANSAS.

There was a very light vote polled in Kansas, probably not to exceed 240,000 or 60,000 less than last year. Little interest was taken in the contest for Chief Justice. David Martin, Rep., was generally considered a sure winner, but the returns from the few precincts heard from indicate that the vote for Charles K. Holliday, independent free silver candidate, will be much larger than was anticipated, the Populists generally voting for him. Martin's majority may be reduced to 20,000.

### Jumped Into Niagara.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 5.—About 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man giving his name as James Hodges, of Philadelphia, who said that he was connected with the Fourth Battalion of Pennsylvania, jumped from near the centre of the Bath Island bridge into the rapids. The onlookers were powerless to stop him and watched him as he was carried along by the rushing water over the last reef between the bridge and the falls. Suddenly the body stopped and it is now lodged just below Every Rock and just above Chapin Island, in plain sight from the shore. In years past such a lodgment would have been impossible, but the water is very low now. The suicide was about sixty-four years old. He wore a dark blue G. A. R. coat, dark trousers and short gray whiskers. His clothing was rather shabby.

### "Free Cuba" Was the Text.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—"Free Cuba" was the text for the speakers who addressed 3,000 people in the Academy of Music last night at a mass meeting held to express sympathy with the Cubans. The meeting was addressed by A. K. McClure, editor of the Times, and a number of other prominent citizens of Philadelphia. Resolutions were adopted calling on the National Government to protest to Spain that the United States does not approve of her course in Cuba, and if the protest should be unheeded to enforce it by arms.

### Five Chinamen Executed.

London, Nov. 5.—A dispatch received in this city from Shanghai says that five of the leaders in the massacre of Christians at Kucheng were executed at Foo Chow yesterday. It is calculated that a hundred men who were implicated in the massacre escaped scot free.

The Sunday School Union will take place at the First Baptist Church Mt. Pleasant, to-morrow at three o'clock.

A fair and old folks concert will commence on Monday night at the Mt. Bethel Church under the auspices of the Sunday-school and its superintendant Mr. G. A. Cartter.

The Mary Washington Club is conducting a fair at the Cadets Armory.

The Morton Social Club is preparing to give a grand fair.

Prof. J. T. Layton will present the beautiful Cantata of Ruth at the Metropolitan Church, Nov. 15.

The entertainment given at the residence of Mrs. Gray on O street, last Wednesday eveing in the interest of the Atlanta Exposition, was a grand success. Miss Mattie R. Bowen gave a recitation in her usual pleasing manner, and Madame Tyree, Misses Geneva Belt Patterson and Prof. J. T. Layton and others favored those present with excellent solos.

The National Baptist Association, the Afro-American Press Association and the National Colored Women's Association will hold their meeting at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19, 20, and 21 respectively, and a general attendance of the most prominent colored people of the country is expected at the exposition during the sessions of the above convention.

The Southern Railway which owns and operates solid trains without change over its own tracks from Washington to Atlanta and the only line entering the Exposition grounds, will operate special excursions from Washington about November 15 to Atlanta at greatly reduced rates for the especial accommodation of the colored people. Pullman sleeper and day coaches through without change.

THE INDIAN MEDICINE MAN.

Where you can get cured of all kinds of Rheumatic Pains, also all kinds of Piles, Bad Blood, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Old Sores, Etc.

☞ All Kinds Of Private Diseases A specialty.

Dropsy Cured In All Stages In 15 or 20 Days Stricture Cured Without a Knife. Manhood Restored.

And all diseases that are curable in the Human System.

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The Finest in the City!

A. L. SATTERWHITE'S

FIRST-CLASS

POOL AND BILLIARD RO O.

Fine brand of Cigars, Tobacco, Whiskies, Wine and Beer. First-class lunches served.

419 Twelfth Street N. W.

O. 19-tf.

H. W. PETERS & CO.

All orders directed to Agent G. S. Wormley at store, or residence 1003 Florida avenue n. w., will be promptly called for, put through with dispatch and satisfaction. Charges to suit the times.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE! To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after a few months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 749, Augusta, Maine.

Advertise in the Bee.

DELEGATE CONTEST.

There seems to be some doubt among the politicians as to who will be the strongest and best man to represent the republican party from this city in the next national convention.

The Bee has printed a list of the gentlemen who have been mentioned as candidates, and as an inducement to make this contest interesting, the Bee will present a fine gold headed cane to the candidate who receives the highest number of coupons. The coupons will be received and counted by the contest editor, and all coupons will be kept and counted in the presence of a committee to consist of one friend from each candidate.

Each coupon will count one vote, which must be sent to the contest-editor of the Bee.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

WHO WILL THE NEXT DELEGATES BE? VOTE FOR YOUR CHOICE.

The coming Republican contest for delegates to the next National Republican Convention will be a hot one. Public meetings have been held throughout the city, and it is still undecided who the most popular man is.

As a test of each man's strength the Bee will publish the list of the probable candidates, with a coupon attached, which will enable friends of each candidate to vote for his choice.

| CANDIDATES. | |
|---|---|
| Col. TRUESDELL | 0 |
| ROBERT H. KEY | 100 |
| Col. M. M. PARKER | 1 |
| W. H. BROOKER | 25 |
| ANDREW GLEASON | 150 |
| CHARLES OTLET | 0 |
| Col. P. H. CARSON | 0 |
| Dr. C. B. PURVIS | 1 |
| DANIEL MURRAY | 12 |
| AARON BRADSHAW | 0 |
| ALBERT SELLERS | 12 |
| L. M. SAUNDERS | 18 |

COUPON.

CANDIDATES CONTEST.

I vote for .....

Address Editor Contest Department.

All coupons must be sent to the Editor of the Contest Department. Each coupon represents one vote.

I WANT THE BEE.

You can have it by calling at any of the following places of business:

Robert R. Brown, Twelfth and Q streets n. w.

Cook's drug store, Eleventh and R streets.

Robert H. Key's grocery store, 213 Third street s. w.

J. A. Brown, Porter House, 103 Sixth street n. w,

Payne's barber shop, 120 Four-and-a-half street s. w.

J. W. Taylor's barber shop, 906 Eleventh street.

Jackson, 505 D street n. w.

Tutt's Pills

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BIG VALUES IN DRY GOODS.

We are now showing the largest assortment of new and reliable dry goods we've ever had.

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DOG'S PASSION FOR DOLLS.

He Finally Developed Tendencies of a Piratical Character.

The latest sensation in Birmingham is the doll-snatching dog. The animal is the property of a lady who resides at Small Heath, and some time ago one of her little girls was very fond of inducing the dog to carry her doll, and the animal acquired quite a passion for relieving the child of her precious charge. The dog would carry the doll about for hours, and oftentimes take it to his kennel and lie down beside it for the greater part of the day. He never harmed the doll, always gripping its clothes, and not defacing it in the slightest. Up to a certain point its tendencies were productive of unadulterated fun, and so popular did the dog become that the children of the neighborhood frequently came to its owner's house with the query, "Please, Mrs.——, can your dog come and take my doll for a walk?"

But by degrees the animal's healthy affection for dolls developted into an absolute passion, and now a more unpopular quadruped does not exist in the whole suburb. Not content with carrying a doll when requested to do so, the animal commenced to prowl about the neighborhood and forcibly deprive stray children of their treasured pets. Whenever and wherever he saw a doll in a child's arms he would stealthily walk up to her, seize the prize and run off with it to his kennel. In a single day he has been known to bring four captives home, and the maternal indignation of the neighborhood is somewhat terrible to contemplate. If that dog does not mend his ways shortly his career will be prematurely closed. The animal should be engaged at Christmas time in the interest of the Children's Hospital; he would soon provide dolls for all the inmates.—St. James' Gazette.

Two Wise Dogs.

There are dogs and again there are dogs. There is the dog with the human intellect that travels with the side show to the "greatest show on earth" and picks out the letters that spell the words cat and the like, and then wags his tail with a "you ain't in it" expression.

But the dog I am about to speak of discounts all intellectual dogs known to the business and even the "educated hog." This dog is of the water spaniel variety, and he lives in the East End. He has friends downtown, however, and visits them frequently. The funny thing about this dog is that he won't walk any more than he absolutely has to. He don't have to walk downtown either, for he waits until a car comes along and "dead-heads" his way.

He makes a call or two on lower Superior and then rides home. At 5 o'clock in the evening this dog has been known to go out on the street and pick out a Cedar avenue car from all the different lines and varieties of cars running east and west along that crowded thoroughfare at that hour. If the car happens to be one of the modern kind, he stands on the running board, and if not he climbs up into the vestibule with the motorman. When he gets home this dog gives a yelp, and the motorman stops to let his passenger off. That's what I call dog-on-intellect.

Speaking of dogs reminds me of another brainy variety. This one was an Irish setter and as handsome and intelligent a looking specimen of the canine family as I ever saw. He was raised in an army post in the northern part of Montana, and seldom, if ever, saw a person in civilian's clothes. Everything was brass buttons and Indians with the Montana dog.

When his master was ordered to the recruiting office in this city, the dog came along as part of the family. He was unused to city life and missed the brass buttons. The dog was not vicious, but he eyed every one in the attire of a civilian with suspicion. But the dog found a few friends. The postman and policeman on the beat immediately fell into favor with him—those brass buttons were what he had long been looking for.

Do you know there are a great many women who are just like that dog—dead stuck on brass buttons and gold braid?—Cleveland Recorder.

Washington's Jackass.

The collection of colonial relics for the ladies' exhibit at the Atlanta exposition is progressing admirably. Captain D. G. Purse has just secured another which is a curiosity in its way, and seems to be proof positive that Gen. George Washington was somewhat of a stock grower, and took a hand in making exhibits at fairs himself.

This relic is a large silver cup with the date 1790upon it, and by its appearance it was without doubt made about that time. It bears the following inscription in fine lettering just under the rim: "A premium from the Agricultural Society of South Carolina to Gen. George Washington for raising the largest jackass."

Just under the word jackass is a picture of the animal himself engraved on the silver. Captain Purse is now in temporary possession of this relic and proposes to secure it for the collection of colonial relics to be exhibited by the colonial dames of America. Another interesting relic, which will go in the exhibit and which Captain Purse now has in charge is the saddle used by Gen. Scott when he rode triumphant into the city of Mexico.—Savannah News.

The Glass Snake Only a Brittle Lizard.

The glass snake, which is not a snake any more than it is a turtle, has a tail about two-thirds its entire length. This tail, like the tails of about all lizards in the United States that I have met with, is very delicate and easily broken off at times. When a fourth to a half, or even more, of the animal is detached and the head end wriggles away and the remainder and sometimes a larger part squirms in sight, it is an astonishing spectacle, and I am not surprised that the ignorant should clothe the creature with mysticism. But, as a matter of fact, all sensible people know that the fragments do not reunite, for it would be impossible to fit together the ruptured blood vessels and shattered nerves and restore the animal. Still this story of traditional force is believed by a host of people, along with other surprising hoopsnake tales, milksnake whoppers, with quill-throwing porcupine relations, and a thousand and one other and lesser untruths.—American Field.

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